WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
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Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 40. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1848. | WHOLE NO. 196.

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Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
C. E. Dickinson Esq., Messrs. Hall & Armstrong,
E. B. Savage, Esq., John A. Taylor, Esq.,
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October 15th, 1847.

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D. CASHWELL,
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Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

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AND DEALERS IN
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On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

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E. N. Disbrow, Esq., New York.
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October 29, 1847.

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Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

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At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

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Dec 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

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LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
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14 LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,
Of Kentucky.

BY FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

In memoirs of individuals of distinction, it is usual to look back to their ancestry. The feeling is universal which prompts us to learn something of even an ordinary acquaintence in whom interest is felt. It will indulge, therefore, only a natural and proper curiosity to introduce the subject of this notice by a short account of a family whose striking traits survive in him so remarkably.

General Butler's grandfather, Thomas Butler, was born 6th April, 1720, in Kilkenny, Ireland. He married there in 1742. Three of his five sons who attained manhood, Richard, William, and Thomas, were born abroad. Pierce, the father of General William O Butler, and Edward, the youngest son, were born in Pennsylvania. It is remarkable that all these men, and all their immediate male descendants, with a single exception, were engaged in the military service of this country.

The eldest, Richard, was lieutenant colonel of Morgan's celebrated rifle regiment, and to him it owed much of the high character that gave it a fame of its own, apart from the other corps of the revolution. The cool, disciplined valor which gave steady and deadly direction to the rifles of this regiment, was derived principally from this officer, who devoted himself to the drill of his men. He was promoted to the full command of a regiment some time during the war, and in that capacity commanded Wayne's left in the attack on Stony Point. About the year 1790, he was appointed major-general. On the 4th of November, 1791, he was killed in Gen St. Clair's bloody battle with the Indians, after he was shot, gave such a peculiar interest to his fate, that a representation of himself and the group surrounding him was exhibited throughout the Union in wax figures. Notices of this accomplished soldier will be found in Marshal's life of Washington, pages 290, 311, 420. In Gen. St. Clair's report, in the American Museum, volume xi, page 44, appendix.

William Butler, the second son, was an officer throughout the revolutionary war, rose to the rank of colonel, and was in many of the severest battles. He was the favorite of the family, and was boasted of by his race of heroes as the coolest and boldest man in battle they had ever known. When the army was greatly reduced in rank and file, and there were many superfluous officers, they organized themselves into a separate corps, and elected him to the command. General Washington declined receiving this novel corps of commissioned soldiers, but, in a proud testimonial, did honor to their devoted patriotism.

Of Thomas Butler, the third son, we glean the following facts from the American Biographical Dictionary. In the year 1776, whilst he was a student of law in the office of the eminent Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, he left his pursuit and joined the army as a subaltern. He soon obtained the command of a company, in which he continued to the close of the revolutionary war. He was in almost every action fought in the middle States during the war. At the battle of Brandywine he received the thanks of Washington on the field of battle, through his aid-de-camp Gen. Hamilton, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a detachment of retreating troops, and giving the enemy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth he received the thanks of General Wayne for defending a defile, in the face of a severe fire from the enemy, while colonel Richard Butler's regiment made good its retreat.

At the close of the war he retired into private life, as a farmer, and continued in the enjoyment of rural and domestic happiness until the year 1791, when he again took the field to meet the savage foe that menaced our western frontier. He commanded a battalion in the disastrous battle of November 4, 1791, in which his brother fell. Orders were given by Gen'l St. Clair to charge with the bayonet, and Major Butler, though his leg had been broken by a ball, yet on horse-back, led his battalion to the charge. It was with difficulty his surviving brother, Captain Edward Butler, removed him from the field. In 1792 he was continued in the establishment as major, and in 1794 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 4th sub legion. He commanded in this year Fort Fayette, at Pittsburg, and prevented the deluded insurgents from taking it—more by his name than by his forces, for he had but few troops. The close of his life was embittered with trouble. In 1803 he was arrested by the commanding general (Wilkinson) at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, and sent to Maryland, where he was tried by a court-martial, and acquitted of all the charges, save that of *wearing his hair*. He was then ordered to New Orleans, where he arrived, to take command of the troops, October 20th. He was again arrested next month; but the court did not sit until July of the next year, and their decision is not known. Colonel Butler died September 7, 1805. Out of the arrest and persecution of this sturdy veteran, Washington Irving (Knickerbocker) has worked up a fine piece of burlesque, in which Gen. Wilkinson's character is inimitably delineated in that of the vain and pompous General Von Poffenburg.

Percival Butler, the fourth son, father of General Wm. O. Butler, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1760. He entered the army as a lieutenant at the age of eighteen; was with Washington at Valley Forge; was in the battle of Monmouth, and at the taking of Yorktown—being through the whole series of struggles in the middle States, with the troops under the commander-in chief, except for a short period when he was attached to a light corps commanded by La Fayette, who presented him a sword. Near the close of the war, he went to the South with the Pennsylvania brigade, where peace found him. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1784. He was the last of the old stock left when the war of 1812 commenced. He was made adjutant general when Kentucky became a State, and in that capacity joined one of the armies sent out by Kentucky during the war.

Edward Butler, the youngest of the five brothers, was two young to enter the army in the first stages of the revolution, but joined it near the close, and had risen to a captaincy when General St. Clair took the command, and led it to that disastrous defeat in which so many of the best soldiers of the country perished. He there evinced the highest courage and strongest fraternal affection, in carrying his wounded brother out of the massacre, which was continued for miles along the route of the retreating army, and from which so few escaped, even of those who fled unencumbered. He subsequently became adjutant general in Wayne's army.

Of these five brothers, four had sons—all of whom, with one exception, were engaged in the military or naval service of the country during the last war.

1st. General Richard Butler's son William died a lieutenant in the navy, early in the last war. His son, Captain James Butler, was at the head of the Pittsburg Blues, which commanded in the campaigns of the northwest, and was particularly distinguished in the battle of Mississinnawa.

2d. Colonel William Butler, also of the revolutionary army, had two sons; one died in the navy, the other a subaltern in Wayne's army. He was in the battle with the Indians in 1794.

3d. Lieut Col. Thomas Butler, of the old stock, had three son, the eldest a judge. The second, Col. Robert Butler, was at the head of Gen'l Jackson's staff throughout the last war. The third, William E. Butler, also served in the army of General Jackson.

4th. Percival Butler, captain in the revolutionary war, and adjutant general of Kentucky during the last war, had four sons: first, Thomas, who was a captain, and aid to General Jackson at New Orleans; next, Gen'l William O. Butler, the subject of this notice; third, Richard, who was assistant adjutant general in the campaigns of the war of 1812. Percival Butler, the youngest son, now a distinguished lawyer, was not of an age to bear arms in the last war. Of the second generation of Butlers, there are nine certainly, and probably more, engaged in the present war.

This glance at the family shows the character of the race. An anecdote, derived from a letter of an old Pennsylvania friend of the parents, who transplanted it from Ireland, shows that its military instinct was an inheritance. "While the five sons," says the letter, "were absent from home in the service of the country, the old father took it in his head to go also. The neighbors collected to remonstrate against it; but his wife said, 'Let him go! I can get along without him, and raise something to feed the army in the bargain; and the country wants every man who can shoulder a musket.'" It was doubtless this extraordinary zeal of the Butler family which induced Gen. Washington to give the toast—"The Butlers, and their five sons," at his own table, whilst surrounded by a large party of officers. This anecdote rests on the authority of the late Gen. Findley, of Cincinnati. A similar tribute of respect was paid to this devoted house of soldiers by Gen. Lafayette, in a letter now extant, and in the possession of a lady connected with it by marriage. Lafayette says, "*When I wanted a thing well done, I ordered a Butler to do it.*"

From this retrospect, it will be seen that, in all the wars of the country—in the revolutionary war, in the Indian war, in the last British war, and the present Mexican war—the blood of almost every Butler able to bear arms has been freely shed in the public cause. Maj. Gen. William O. Butler is now among the highest in the military service of his country; and he has attained this grade from the ranks—the position of a private being the only one he ever sought. At the opening of the war of 1812, he had just graduated in the Transylvania University, and was looking to the law as a profession. The surrender of Detroit, and of the army by Hull, aroused the patriotism and the valor of Kentucky; and young Butler, yet in his minority, was among the first to volunteer. He gave up his books, and the enjoyments of the gay and polished society in Lexington, where he lived among a circle of fond and partial relations—the hope to gratify their ambition in shining at the bar, or in the political forum of the State—to join Capt. Hart's company of infantry as a private soldier.

Before the march to join the northwestern army, he was elected a corporal. In this grade he marched to the relief of Fort Wayne, which was invested by hostile Indians. These were driven before the Kentucky volunteers to their towns on the Wabash, which were destroyed, and the troops then returned to the Miami of the lakes, where they made a winter encampment. Here an ensign's commission in the second regiment of United States Infantry was tendered to the volunteer corporal, which he declined, unless permitted to remain with the northwestern army, which he had entered to share in the effort of the Kentucky militia to wipe out the disgrace of Hull's surrender by the re-capture of Detroit. His proposition was assented to, and he received an ensign's appointment in the 17th infantry, then a part of the northwestern army, under the command of Gen. Winchester. After enduring every privation in a winter encampment, in the wilernesses and frozen marshes of the lake country, awaiting in vain the expected support of additional forces, the Kentucky volunteers, led by Lewis, Allen, and Madison, with Wells's regiment, (17th U. S.,) advanced to encounter the force of British and Indians which defended Detroit. On leaving Kentucky, the volunteers had pledged themselves to drive the British invaders from our soil. These men and their leaders were held in such estimation at home, that the expectation formed of them exceeded their promises; and these volunteers, though disappointed in every succor which they had reason to anticipate—wanting in provisions, clothes, cannon, in every thing—resolved, rather than lose reputation, to press on to the enterprise, and endeavor to draw on after them, by entering into action, the troops behind. It is not proper here to enter into explanations of the causes of the disaster at the river Raisin, the consequence of this movement, nor to give the particulars of the battle. The incidents which signalized the character of the subject of this memoir alone are proper here.

There were two battles at the river Raisin—one on the 18th, the other on the 22d of January. In the first, the whole body of Indian warriors, drawn together from all the lake tribes, for the defence of Upper Canada against the approaching Kentuckians, were encountered. In moving to the attack of this formidable force of the fiercest, and bravest, and most expert warriors on the continent, a strong party of them were described from the line with which Ensign Butler advanced, running forward to reach a fence, as a cover from which to ply their rifles. Butler instantly proposed, and was permitted, to anticipate them. Calling upon some of the most alert and active men of the company, he ran directly to meet the Indians at the fence. He and his comrades outstripped the enemy, and, getting possession of the fence, kept the advantage of the position for their advancing friends. This incident, of however little importance as to results, is worth remembrance in giving the traits of a young soldier's character. It is said that the hardiest veteran, at the opening of the fire in battle, feels, for the moment, somewhat appalled; and Gen. Wolfe, one of the bravest of men, declared that the "horrid yell of the Indian strikes the boldest heart with affright." The strippling student, who, for the first time, beheld a field of battle on the snows of the river Raisin, presenting in bold relief long files of those terrible enemies, whose massacres had filled his native State with tales of horror, must have felt some stirring sensations. But the crack of the Indian rifle, and his savage yell, awoke in him the chivalric instincts of his nature; and the promptitude with which he communicated his enthusiasm to a few comrades around, and rushed forward to meet danger in its most appalling form, risking himself to save others, and to secure a triumph which he could scarcely hope to share, gave earnest of the military talent, the self-sacrificing courage, and the soldierly sympathies which have drawn to him the nation's esteem. The close of the battle of the 18th gave another instance in which these latter traits of Gen. Butler's character were still more strikingly illustrated. The Indians, driven from the defences around the town on the river Raisin, retired fighting into the thick woods beyond it. The contest of sharp-shooting from tree to tree was here continued—the Kentuckians pressing forward, and the Indians retreating—until night closed in, when the Kentuckians were recalled to the encampment in the village. The Indians advanced as their opposers withdrew, and kept up the fire until the Kentuckians emerged from the woods into the open ground. Just as the column to which Ensign Butler belonged reached the verge of the dark forest, the voice of a wounded man, who had been left some distance behind, was heard calling out most piteously for help.—Butler induced three of his company to go back in the woods with him, to bring him off. He was found, and they fought their way back—one of the men, Jeremiah Walker, receiving a shot, of which he subsequently died.

In the second sanguinary battle of the river Raisin, on the 22d of January, with the British and Indians, another act of self-devotion was performed by Butler. After the rout and massacre of the right wing, belonging to Wells's command, the whole force of the British and Indians was concentrated against the small body of troops under Major Madison, that maintained their ground within the picketed gardens. A double barn, commanding the plat of ground on which the Kentuckians stood, was approached on one side by the Indians, under the cover of an orchard and fence; the British, on the other side, being so posted as to command the space between it and the pickets. A party in the rear of the barn were discovered advancing to take possession of it. All saw the fatal consequences of the secure lodgment of the enemy at a place which would present every man within the pickets at close rifle-shot to the aim of their marksmen. Major Madison inquired if there was no one who would volunteer to run the gauntlet of the fire of the British and Indian lines, and put a torch to the combustibles within the barn, to save the remnant of the little army from sacrifice. Butler, without a moment's delay, took some blazing sticks from a fire at hand, leaped the pickets, and, running at his utmost speed, thrust the fire into the straw within the barn. One who was an anxious spectator of the event we narrate, says, "that although volley upon volley was fired at him, Butler, after making some steps on his way back, turned to see if the fire had taken, and, not being satisfied, returned to the barn, and set in a blaze. As the conflagration grew, the enemy was seen retreating from the rear of the building, which they had entered at one end as the flame ascended in the other. Soon after reaching the pickets in safety, amid the shouts of his friends, he was struck by a ball in his breast. Believing, from the pain he felt, that it had penetrated his chest, turning to Adjutant (now General) McCalla, one of his Lexington comrades, and pressing his hand to the spot, he said, "I fear this shot is mortal; but while I am able to move, I will do my duty." To the anxious inquiries of this friend, who met him soon afterward again, he opened his vest, with a smile, and showed him that the ball had spent itself on the thick wadding of his coat and on his breastbone. He suffered, however, for many weeks.

The little band within the pickets, which Winchester had surrendered, after being carried himself a prisoner to Proctor's camp, denied his powers. They continued to hold the enemy at bay until they were enabled to capitulate on honorable terms, which, nevertheless, Proctor shamefully violated, by leaving the sick and wounded, who were unable to walk, to the tomahawk of his allies. Butler, who was among the few of the wounded who escaped the massacre, was marched through Canada to Fort Niagara—suffering under his wound, and every privation—oppressed with grief, hunger, fatigue, and the inclement cold of that desolate region. Even here he forgot himself, and his mind wandered back to the last night scene which he surveyed on the bloody shores of the river Raisin. He gave up the heroic part, and became the school-boy again, and commemorated his sorrows for his lost friends in verse, like some passionate, heart-broken lover. These elegiac strains were never intended for any but the eye of mutual friends, whose sympathies, like his own, poured out tears with their plaints over the dead. We give some of these lines of his boyhood, to show that the heroic youth had a bosom not less kind than brave.

THE FIELD OF RAISIN.

The battle 's o'er! the din is past,
Night's mantle on the field is cast;
The Indian yell is heard no more,
And silence broods o'er Erie's shore.
At this lone hour I go to tread
The field where valor vainly bled—
To raise the wounded warrior's crest,
Or warm with tears his icy breast;
To treasure up his last command,
And bear it to his native land.
It may one pulse of joy impart
To a fond mother's bleeding heart;
Or for a moment it may dry
The tear-drop in the widow's eye.
Vain hope, away! The widow ne'er
Her warrior's dying wish shall hear.
The passing zephyr bears no sigh,
No wounded warrior meets the eye—
Death is his sleep by Erie's wave.
Of Raisin's snow we heap his grave!
How many hopes he murdered here—
The mother's joy, the father's pride,
The country's boast, the foeman's fear,
In wilder'd havoc, side by side
Lend me, thou silent queen of night,
Lend me awhile thy waning light,
That I may see each well loved form,
That sunk beneath the morning storm.

These lines are introductory to what may be considered a succession of epitaphs on the personal friends whose bodies he found upon the field. It would extend the extract too far to insert them. We can only add the close of the poem, where he takes leave of a group of his young comrades in Hart's company, who had fallen together:

And here I see that youthful band,
That loved to move at Hart's command;
I saw them for the battle dressed,
And still where danger thickest pressed,
I marked their crimson plumage wave.
How many fill this bloody grave!
Their pillow and their winding sheet
The virgin snow—a shroud most meet!
But wherefore do I linger here?
Why drop the unavailing tear?
Where'er I turn, some youthful form,
Like floweret broken by the storm,
Appeals to me in sad array,
And bids me yet a moment stay,
Till I could fondly lay me down
And sleep with him on the cold ground,
For thee, thou dread and solemn plain,
I ne'er shall look on thee again;
And spring, with her effacing showers,
Shall come, and summer's mantling flowers;
And each succeeding winter throw
On thy red breast new robes of snow;
Yet I will wear thee in my heart,
All dark and gory as thou art.

Shortly after his return from Canada, Ensign Butler was promoted to a captaincy in the regiment to which he belonged. But as this promotion was irregular, being made over the heads of senior officers in that regiment, a captaincy was given him in the 44th, a newly raised regiment. When freed from parole, by exchange, in 1814, he instantly entered on active duty, with a company which he had recruited at Nashville, Tennessee. His regiment was ordered to join General Jackson in the south; but Capt. Butler, finding its movements too tardy, pushed on, and effected that junction with his company alone. Gen. Call, at that time an officer in Captain Butler's company, (since governor of Florida,) in a letter addressed to Mr. Tanner, of Kentucky, presents, as an eye-witness, so graphically the share which Captain Butler had in the Campaign which followed, that it may well supersede any narrative at second hand.

TALLAHASSEE, April 3, 1844.

SIR: I avail myself of the earliest leisure I have had since the receipt of your letter of the 18th of February, to give you a reply.

A difference of political sentiments will not induce me to withhold the narative you have requested, of the military services of Col. Wm. O Butler, during the late war with Great Britain, while attached to the army of the south. My intimate association with him, in camp, on the march, and in the field, has perhaps made me as well acquainted with his merits, as a gentleman and a soldier, as any other man living. And although we are now standing in opposite ranks, I cannot forget the days and nights we have stood side by side facing the common enemy of our country, sharing the same fatigues, dangers, and privations, and participating in the same pleasures and enjoyments. The feelings and sympathies springing from such associations in the days of our youth can never be removed or impaired by a difference of opinion with regard to men or measures, when each may well believe the other equally sincere as himself, and where the most ardent desire of both is to sustain the honor, the happiness, and prosperity of our country.

Soon after my appointment in the army of the United States, as a lieutenant, in the fall of 1814, I was ordered to join the company of Captain Butler, of the 44th regiment of infantry, then at Nashville, Tennessee. When I arrived and reported myself, I found the company under orders to join our regiment in the south. The march—mostly through an unsettled wilderness—was conducted by Capt. Butler with his usual promtitude and energy; and, by forced and rapid movements, we arrived at Fort Montgomery, the headquarters of Gen. Jackson, a short distance above the Florida line, just in time to follow our beloved general in his bold enterpise to drive the enemy from his strong position in a neutral territory. The vanguard of the army destined for the invasion of Louisiana had made Pensacola its headquarters, and the British navy in the Gulf of Mexico had rendezvoused in that beautiful bay.

The penetrating sagacity of Gen. Jackson discovered the advantage of the position assumed by the british forces; and, with a decision and energy which never faltered, he resolved to find his enemy, even under the flag of a neutral power. This was done by a prompt and rapid march, surprising and cutting off all the advanced pickets, until we arrived within gunshot of the fort at Pensacola. The army of Gen. Jackson was then so inconsiderable as to render a reinforcement of a single company, commanded by such an officer as Capt Butler, an important acquisition. And although there were several companies of regular troops ordered to march from Tennessee at the same time, Capt. Butler's, by his extraordinary energy and promtitude, was the only one which arrived in time to join this expedition. His company formed a part of the centre column of attack at Pensacola. The street we entered was defended by a battery in front which fired on us incessantly, while several strong blockhouses, on our flanks, discharged upon us small arms and artillery. But a gallant and rapid charge soon carried the guns in front, and the town immediately surrendered.

In this fight Capt. Butler led on his company with his usual intrepidity. He had one officer, Lieut. Flournoy, severely wounded, and several non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

From Pensacola, after the object of the expedition was completed, by another prompt and rapid movement we arrived at New Orleans a few weeks before the appearance of the enemy.

On the 23d of December the signal-gun announced the approach of the enemy. The previous night they had surprised and captured one of our pickits: had ascended a bayou, disembarked, and had taken possession of the left bank of the Mississippi, within six miles of New Orleans. The energy of every officer was put in requisition, to concentrate our forces in time to meet the enemy. Capt Butler was one of the first to arrive at the Gen'ls. quarters, and ask instructions; they were received, and promptly executed. Our regiment, stationed on the opposite side, was transported across the river. All the available forces of our army, not much exceeding fifteen hundred men, were concentrated in the city; and while the sun went down the line of battle was formed, and every officer took the station assigned him in the fight. The infantry formed on the open square, in front of the cathedral, waiting in anxious expectation for the order to move. During this momentary pause, while the enemy was expected to enter the city, a scene of deep and thrilling interest was presented. Every gallery, porch, and window around the square were filled with the fair forms of beauty, in silent anxiety and alarm, waving their handkerchiefs to the gallant and devoted band which stood before them, prepared to die, or defend them from the rude instrusion of a foreign soldiery. It was a scene calculated to awaken emotions never to be forgotten. It appealed to the chivalry and patriotism of every officer and soldier—it inspired every heart, and nerved every arm for battle. From this impressive scene the army marched to meet the enemy, and about eight o'clock at night they were surprised in their encampment, immediately on the banks of the Mississippi. Undiscovered, our line was formed in silence within a short distance of the enemy; a rapid charge was made into their camp, and a desperate conflict ensued. After a determined resistance, the enemy gave way, but disputing every inch of ground we gained. In advancing over ditches and fences in the night, rendered still more dark by the smoke of the battle, much confusion necessarily ensued, and many officers became separated from their commands. It more than once occurred during the fight, that some of our officers, through mistake, entered the enemy's lines; and the British officers in like manner entered ours. The meritorious officer in command of our regiment, at the commencement of the battle lost his position in the darkness and confusion, and was unable to regain it until the action was over. In this manner, for a short time, the regiment was without a commander, and its movements were regulated by the platoon officers, which increased the confusion and irregularity of the advance. In this critical situation, and in the heart of the battle, Capt Butler, as the senior officer present, assumed command of the regiment, and led it on most gallantly to repeated and successful charges, until the fight ended in the complete rout of the enemy. We were still pressing on their rear, when an officer of the general's staff rode up and ordered the pursuit discontinued. Capt. Butler urged its continuance, and expressed the confident belief of his ability to take many prisoners, if permitted to advance. But the order was promptly repeated under the well-founded apprehension that our troops might come in collision with each other—an event which had unhappily occurred at a previous hour of the fight. No corps on that field was more bravely led to battle than the regiment commanded by Capt. Butler; and no officer of any rank, save the commander-in-chief, was intitled to higher credit for the achievement of that glorious night.

A short time before the battle of the 8th of January, Captain, Butler was detailed to command the guard in front of the encampment. A house standing near the bridge, in advance of his position, had been taken possession of by the light troops of the enemy, from whence they annoyed our guard. Captain Butler determined to dislodge them and burn the house. He accordingly marched to the attack at the head of his command, but the enemy retired before him. Seeing them retreat, he halted his guard, and advanced himself, accompanied by two or three men only, for the purpose of burning the house. It was an old frame building, weather-boarded, without ceiling or plaster in the incide, with a shingle door opening to the British camp. On entering the house, he found a soldier of the ememy concealed in one corner, whom he captured and sent to the rear with his men, remaining alone in the house. While he was in the act of kindling a fire, a detachment of the enemy, unpreceived, occupied the only door. The first impulse was to force, with his single arm, a passage through them; but he was instantly seized in a violent manner by two or three stout fellows, who pushed him back against the wall with such force as to burst off the weather-boarding from the wall, and he fell through the opening thus made. In an instant he recovered himself, and, under a heavy fire from the enemy, he retreated until supported by the guard, which he immediately led on to the attack, drove the British light troops from their strong position, and burnt the house in the presence of the two armies.

I witnessed on that field many deeds of daring courage, but none of which more excited my admiration than this.

Capt. Butler was soon after in the battle of the 8th of January, where he sustained his previously high and well earned reputation for bravary and usefulness. But that battle, which, from its important results, has eclipsed those which preceded it, was but a slaughter of the enemy, with trivial less on our part, and presenting few intances of individual distinction.

Captain Butler received the brevet rank of Major for his gallant services during that eventful campaign, and the reward of merit was never more worthily bestowed. Soon after the close of the war, he was appointed aide camp to General Jackson, in which station he remained until he retired from the army. Since that period I have seldom had the pleasure of meeting with my valued friend and companion in arms, and know but little of his career in civil life. But in camp, his elevated principles, his intelligence and generous feelings, won for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him; and where he is best known, I will venture to say he is still most highly appreciated for every attribute which constitutes the gentleman and the soldier.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
R. K. CALL,
Mr. WILLIAM TANNER.

Gen Jackson's sense of the services of Butler in this memorable campaign, was strongly expressed in the following letter to a member of the Kentucky legislature:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 20, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: You ask me to give you my opinion of the military services of the then Capt. (now Colonel) Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, during the investment of New Orleans by the British forces in 1814 and 1815. I wish I had sufficient strength to speak fully of the merit and the services of Col. Butler on that occasion; this strength I have not. Suffice it to say, that on all occasions he displayed that heroic chivalry, and calmness of judgment in the midst of danger, which distinguish the valuable officer in the hour of battle. In a conspicuous manner were those noble qualities displayed by him on the night of the 23d December, 1814, and on the 8th of January, 1815, as well as at all times during the presence of the British army at New Orleans. In short, he was to be found at all points where duty called. I hazard nothing in saying, that should our country again be engaged in war during the active age of Col. Butler, he would be one of the very best selections that could be made to command our army, and lead the eagles of our country on to victory and renown. He has sufficient energy to assume all responsibility necessary to success, and for his country's good.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Gen. Jackson gave earlier proof of the high estimation in which he held the young soldier who had identified himself with his own glory at New Orleans. He made him his aid-de-camp in 1816, which station he retained on the peace establishment, with the rank of colonel. But, like his illustrious patron, he soon felt that military station and distinction had no charms for him when unattended with the dangers, duties, and patriotic achievements of war. He resigned, therefore, even the association with his veteran chief, of which he was so proud, and retired in 1817 to private life. He resumed his study of the profession that was interrupted by the war, married, and settled down on his patrimonial possession at the confluence of the Kentucky and Ohio rivers, in the noiseless but arduous vocations of civil life. The adode which he had chosen made it peculiarly so with him. The region around him was wild and romantic, sparcely settled, and by pastoral people. There are no populous towns. The high, rolling, and yet rich lands—the precipitous cliffs of the Kentucky, of Eagle, Severn, and other tributaries which pour into it near the mouth, make this section of the State still, to some extent, a wilderness of thickets—of the tangled pea-vine, the grape vine, and nut-bearing trees, which rendered all Kentucky, until the intrusion of the whites, one great Indian park. The whole luxuriant domain was preserved by the Indians as a pasture for buffalo, deer, elk, and other animals—their enjoyment alike as a chase and a subsistence—by excluding every tribe from fixing a habitation in it. Its name consecrated it as the dark and bloody ground; and war pursued every foot that trod it. In the midst of this region, in April 1791, Wm. O. Butler was born, in Jessemine county, on the Kentucky river. His father had married in Lexington, soon after his arrival in Kentucky, 1782, Miss Howkins, a sister-in-law of Col. Todd, who commanded and perished in the battle of the Blue Licks. Following the instincts of his family, which seemed ever to court danger, Gen'l Pierce Butler, as neighborhood encroached around him, removed, not long after the birth of his son William, to the mouth of the Kentucky river. Through this section, the Indian war-path into the heart of Kentucky passed. Until the peace of 1794, there was scarcely a day that some hostile savage did not prowl through the tangled forests, and the labyrinths of hills, streams, and cliffs, which adapted this region to their lurking warfare. From it they emerged when they made their last formidable incursion, and pushed their foray to the environs of Frankfort, the capital of the State.—Gen. Pierce Butler had on one side of him the Ohio, on the farther shore of which the savage hordes still held the mastery; and on the other, the romantic region through which they hunted and pressed their war enterprises.—And here, amid the scenes of border warfare, his son William had that spirit which has animated him through life, educated by the legends of the Indian-fighting hunters of Kentucky.

To the feelings and taste inspired by the peculiarities of the place and circumstances adverted to, must be attributed the return of Col. Butler to his father's home, to enter on his profession as a lawyer. There were no great causes or rich clients to attract him—no dense population to lift him to the political honors of the State. The eloquence and learning, the industry and integrity which he gave to adjust the controversies of Gallatin and the surrounding counties, would have crowned him with wealth and professional distinction, if exhibited at Louisville or Lexington. But he coveted neither. Independence, the affections of his early associates, the love of a family circle, and the charm which the recollection of a happy boyhood gave to the scenes in which he was reared, were all he sought; and he found them all in the romantic dells and woodland heights of the Kentucky, and on the sides of the far-spreading, gently-flowing, beautiful Ohio.—The feeling which his sincere and sensitive nature had imbibed here, was as strong as that of the Switzer for his bright lakes, lofty mountans, and deep valleys. The wild airs of the boat horn, which have resounded for so many years from arks descending the Ohio and Kentucky, floating along the current, and recurring in echoes from the hollows of the hills, like its eddies, became as dear to him as the famous *Rans de Vache* to the native of Switzerland. We insert, as characteristic alike of the poetical talent and temperament of Butler, some verses which the sound of this rude instrument evoked when he returned home, resigning with rapture "the ear-piercing fife and spirit-stirring drum" for the wooden horn, which can only compass, in its simple melody, such airs as that to which Burns has set his beautiful words—

When wild war's deadly blast was blown,
And gentle peace returning,
Wi' many a sweet babe fatherless,
And many a widow mourning;
I left the lines and tented field.

The music of this song made the burden of the "Boatman's Horn," and always announced the approaching ark to the river villages.

The sentiments of the poet, as well as the sweet and deep tones which wafted the plaintive air over the wide expanse of the Ohio, may have contributed to awaken the feelings which pervade these lines:

THE BOAT HORN.

O, boatman! wind that horn again,
For never did the list'ning air
Upon its lauhent bosom bear
So wild, so soft, so sweet a strain.
What though thy notes are few and few;
By every simple boatman blown,

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 16, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

N. Hanover County Democratic Nominees for the Legislature of N. C.

SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON.

Dr. J. B. Seavy is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—It will be seen from the official proceedings of the County Convention in another place, that William S. Ashe, in the Senate, and Thomas H. Williams, and Nicholas N. Nixon, in the Commons, have been nominated as the candidates of the Democratic party of New Hanover County. The Convention was unusually full and harmonious, and we believe the ticket it has presented will be satisfactory to the *whole* party.

P. S.—Up to the time of our going to press we have not received the correspondence between the Committee and the gentlemen, but learn verbally that all the candidates have accepted the nomination.

PEACE.—In another place will be found the latest news from Mexico, and by far the most pleasant and important intelligence we have had from that quarter in many a day. For although the war in which we have been engaged with Mexico has been for us one of the most brilliant and glorious wars that will figure on the page of history; and although it was a war which the people of this country could not avoid without compromising not only their interests but their honor, yet we feel assured there is no man who will not hail the tidings of peace with heartfelt pleasure; particularly when that peace is so honorable and advantageous to the United States. At last, despite the predictions of some, we have conquered a peace, and an honorable peace, and we hope that all its terms and stipulations may be successfully and honorably carried into effect by both parties, and that the two republics may again live as neighbors, in peace and amity.

SKETCH OF GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.—We present our readers this week with a spirited and truthful sketch of the life and services of our candidate for the Vice Presidency, Gen'l Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky. We need scarcely urge its perusal. It is most interesting, and would amply repay a perusal, were Gen. Butler not a candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people, but under the circumstances we know that every Democrat will read it with particular pleasure and attention. We send two copies of the paper to each subscriber, and request that he will circulate the extra one as extensively as he can amongst his neighbors.

☞In the Union, we find a long advertisement of the Adjutant General, on the subject of the mode and manner of the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, and of the payment off, and mustering out of the service, of the ten regiments and the volunteers. We notice that the Virginia and North Carolina Volunteers are to rendezvous at Fort Monroe, and there be regularly paid off and mustered out of the service of the United States.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of importance has been transacted in Congress during the past week. Indeed, scarcely a quorum of either House was in session on any one day last week. We presume now that both parties have made their nominations for the Presidency, members of Congress will return to their legitimate duties, and that the public business of the country will be resumed.

GEN. CASS.—The journey of our candidate from Washington, the scene of his late Senatorial labors, to his home in the far West, has thus far been a triumphal progress. Wherever he goes, he is greeted with an outpouring of enthusiasm that shadows forth in an unmistakable manner, the brilliant victory which, as the champion of the Democracy of the country, he will achieve in November next. Our exchanges are filled with long and glowing descriptions of his reception in Baltimore, Wilmington, (Del.,) Philadelphia, &c. &c. We wish our limits would permit us to lay before our readers these accounts. His reception in Wilmington, Del., where half a century ago he had resided for a short time, when a mere youth, unknown to "fortune and to fame," was particularly touching and interesting. In Philadelphia, the popular demonstration was tremendous. He was accompanied by a number of friends, amongst them Senators Benton and Houston.

GEN. CASS IN NEW YORK.—Gen. Cass was received in the most handsome manner in New York. The arrangements were made by the city authorities, composed as they are of both Whigs and Democrats. The reception by the people, particularly by the Democrats, was of the most enthusiastic character.

☞Rev. Mr. McRAE, (Chaplain in the army) passed through this place on Monday morning, bearing to Washington the ratified treaty of peace with Mexico.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—We find in the Carolinian of Saturday last, the proceedings of a most spirited meeting of the Democrats of Cumberland, held in Fayetteville on the 5th instant, to respond to the nomination of the National Convention. Hon. Robert Strange presided, and delivered a most eloquent address, sketching the proceedings of the National Convention, of which he was a distinguished member. An eloquent preamble and resolutions were adopted.

☞WM. P. WARD, Esq., of Jones, has been nominated by the Democrats as the Senatorial candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Jones and Carteret in the next Legislature.

B. D. BORDEN, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent Carteret in the next House of Commons of the North Carolina Legislature.

THE FEDERAL CONVENTION.—In another portion of this week's paper we have given a sketch of the proceedings of the Federal Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia on the 7th inst. There are many singular, rich, and racy incidents connected with the action of that motly conclave, which will be presented to our readers in due time. Our time is so occupied this week that we cannot do *full* justice to the matter. Suffice it to say that the Federalists have met together, and, after a session unparalleled in the history of political assemblages for confusion, uproar, and turbulence, have presented to the "Faithful" as their candidates, Gen. Taylor for President, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice President. This, indeed, is a strange admixture, but Whiggery can swallow any thing. Gen. Taylor, the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, is nominated by the Federal party, not because his principles coincide with theirs, for he says himself he has no political principles—not because he is qualified to fill the office—for he has himself said, more than once, that he knows nothing about the great questions of domestic policy which agitate the public mind in this country—but simply and solely because the leaders of the Federal party well know that at this day no man, professing the principles of the Whig party, could stand any chance to be elected by the freemen of this great country. This is the true solution of this extraordinary nomination. This is the real reason why such able and sterling Whigs as Henry Clay and General Scott were thrown overboard. That this is the reason why Gen. Taylor has been nominated, and the great head and front of Whiggery laid on the shelf, is made more apparent from the fact that the Convention broke up without adopting any resolutions declaratory of the *present* principles of the party. Gen. Taylor, himself, has no principles. The Convention which nominated him has declared no principles. The game is easily seen through. The Federalists hope to be able to play the game of 1840 over again. They cannot do it. The people have been once gulled, and their eyes are now open. We are really curious to see what the Federal papers of North Carolina will have to say about Gen. Taylor.

For our own part, we regard the nomination of Gen. Taylor as a virtual disbanding of the Whig party; and there are many intelligent, reflecting Whigs who agree with us. The Whigs have nominated him because he has fought the battles of his country, and therefore think the people will elect him, although totally unfitted for the office of President.—They have undervalued the intelligence of the American people. This is the rock upon which that party has split during the last 50 years. *We* regard Gen. Taylor as the weakest man they could have started, particularly with such a tail as Millard Fillmore, of Bank, high Tariff, and Abolition celebrity, tacked on to him. Gen. Taylor cannot carry as many States as Mr. Clay would have carried, had he been nominated. The battle will be an easy one, so far as the Democrats are concerned. But, as we said before, our time this week is too limited to give our views fully about this matter now. In future numbers of the paper we will do the subject ample justice, according to our humble ability.

ALAS, POOR HARRY!—Once more laid upon the shelf by the great magnanimous Whig party, whose life and soul he has been for the last twenty years, nothing now remains to the few friends he may still retain, but write the epitaph of the once glorious "Harry of the West." Sad indeed, and hard, has Mr Clay's fortune been. To labor as he has labored to attain the Presidential Chair, and at last to come so low in his old age as not even to get the support of his friends in his efforts. It is certainly hard!

COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Court of Inquiry was still in session at Frederick, Maryland, up to the close of last week, and matters of considerable interest were being elicited, Gen. Quitman being the witness on the stand. Its proceedings, it seems to us, at least so far as the case of Gen. Pillow is concerned, will be, or has been already, brought to a close by the restoration of peace. Gen. Pillow's commission expires with the termination of the war; he ceases to belong to the army, and of course a *military* Court will have no jurisdiction over him. Gen. Cushing too, one of the members of the Court, is only a General during the war.

NEW YORK.—Last week the "Barn-burners" of New York City held a meeting in the Park, when some of their ablest and most prominent men were present. John Van Buren, C. C. Camberleng, and B. F. Butler, spoke on the occasion. Camberleng said the Barnburners could not, under any circumstances, vote for a Whig nominee. They (the Barnburners) would abide by the decision of the Utica Convention, to meet on the 22d instant. If that Convention approved of General Cass, then they would go for him.

The "Old Hunkers" held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the same evening to respond to the Baltimore nominations. The Whigs had better not be too confident. They may not carry New York yet. *Mark this.*

☞Speaking of the Baltimore Convention and its nominees, the New York Herald, an able neutral paper, holds the following language with regard to Gen. Cass:—

"Gen. Cass, as a politician and a statesman, is at least equal to any of his compatriots among the democracy, or even among the whigs. In private life he is uncommonly plain, unobtrusive, friendly, kind in his behavior and general demeanor. There are few great men at Washington who are more unpretending or more gentle or kind in their manner, towards all classes, than Gen'l Cass: and we may add, also, his family. Some persons are astonished at the influence which caused the convention to make this nomination. We attribute the result partly to the invariably kind and unaffected character of his public and private demeanor throughout his whole life, in the West, in the East, at Washington, every place where he has occupied important positions."

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF IRELAND.—On last week, one of the largest assemblages ever congregated together in the City of New York, and over which the Mayor presided, was held in the Tabernacle. Eloquent speeches were delivered by some of the first men in the country, of both political parties; among them, Senator Hannegan, John Van Buren, Horace Greely, and B. F. Butler. Addresses to both England and Ireland were adopted, and a number of resolutions were proposed and carried, calling upon all the well-wishers of Ireland in the United States and the British Provinces, to organize and co-operate for the aid of Ireland in her present struggle to be free.

HARMONIOUS WHIGGERY.—All accounts concur in representing the Philadelphia Convention as one of the most noisy and unruly political assemblages that was ever gathered together. When it was announced that Gen. Taylor was nominated, the confusion was intense. Several delegates from Massachusetts and Ohio endeavoring to speak—endeavoring to say that they could not support the nominee no how, and the gallery hissing, hooting, and cheering by turns. The President could not be heard. Nobody could hear even his own voice. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus describes one of the scenes in this drama:—

"The confusion and uproar during the convention was indescribable. It looks no more like a deliberative assembly than a mass meeting before it comes to order. The galleries completely overpower the floor, and applaud and hiss members as they would clowns in a circus. The President's hammer, not his voice, is heard through a hundred voices talking at once; but there has not as yet been delivered a single speech worth alluding to in the press. All the beautiful arrangements spoken of in my first letter, have been changed. The convention sit in one end of the immense building, all huddled up in confusion, and without sufficient space for convenient ingress and egress. One half the Reporters have been exiled to the galleries, without the least provision made for them in the shape of desks or writing materials, and the voices of members are drowned in the Hall, and overpowered by the noise of the galleries.

GEN. CASS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphi Ledger, neutral, of the 8th inst, thus describes the reception of Gen. Cass by the Democracy of Philadelphia:

"While these proceedings (the whig convention) were going on at the Museum Buildings, another scene of excitement was witnessed in Independence Square, where Gen'l Cass was receiving the congratulations and compliments of the Democracy. Notwithstanding the numbers that called the night previous at Jones' Hotel, thousands of Democrats assembled in the Square, and such a scene of shaking hands as ensued was painfully comical. Senator Cass stood with his back against a tree, with the perspiration standing in large drops upon his face, which was red with the exertion. By his side stood the venerable Senator Benton, smiling affably and benignantly upon every individual, and bowing to each person whose hand he took. Senator Houston's tall person was seen walking about the yard, surrounded by a group of curious spectators, as anxious to see him as they were to grasp his hand. From the window above of the District Court peered the white head of Vice President Dallas, as, with some legal friends, he contemplated the singular scene below. The scene lasted for two hours, when General Cass retired, and in the afternoon he took his departure for Trenton, attended by an immense crowd to the wharf, part of which went up the river in the boat with him. His visit during his stay elicited the utmost degree of enthusiasm from the Democracy, and we have seldom seen them so moved by any event. Every movement he made called forth crowds and huzzas, and by the time he left, the party had worked themselves into a considerable fever of excitement."

CONCERT.—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Orphean Family will give a Concert at the Masonic Hall on this evening. The Orpheans are well known, and drew large houses when here some two years ago. From the Charleston Courier of Thursday last we clip the following notice of their performances in that City:

The Orphean's Concert.—A large and fashionable house greeted the appearance of the Orphean Family, last night, at the Hibernian Hall. No one who went there in the expectation of enjoying a rich musical treat came away disappointed. The same noble Bass voice was there, with its deep, mellow, yet powerful tones. The *tenor* seemed to have acquired a more rich, firm and pleasant volume than even of old; while the beautiful *sisters*, whose appearance was watched for with anxious expectation, took at once all hearts by storm! Miss ADELE, the *youngest sister*, has a fine voice, which she modulates with consummate skill, and is remarkable for the wonderful truthfulness with which she portrays the various sentiments of song—now a laughing little witch, full of mirth and mischief, and then again in strains of "melting measure," like those in the *Orphan Blind Girl's Lament*, giving to her deep, mellow voice a touching of pathos and intonation that would melt the sternest heart. About the face of Miss HARRIET, there is a kind of witchery, concerning which we would warn *young gentlemen*, who wish to keep their *hearts to themselves!* For grace, dignity, and a sweet smile, we would put the *elder sister* against the world. She sings a most pleasing second; and in her accompaniments upon the piano, her slender fingers seem out to be discoursing delicious poetry. Their quartette singing is incomparable. The "Grave of Bonaparte," and "Will you come to my Mountain House," claim especial admiration—but 'tis hard to discriminate where *all* are so worthy of commendation. Among the gems of the evening, was the "Master and Scholar," from the Opera of the *Barber of Seville*. We have often heard this favorite duet, but never saw the performance of it equaled to that of last night.

To-night is advertised as their last appearance; we hope they may be induced to stay longer; at any rate, we predict a *jam* upon this occasion, notwithstanding the large extent of the Hibernian Hall.

GEN. TAYLOR IN NEW YORK.—The New-York papers contain quite an *interesting* account of the first attempt at a ratification meeting of the nomination of Gen'l Taylor, held in that City. The Taylor men gathered in force, & so too, did the Clayites & Scottites. The Taylor orators attempted to harangue the crowd, but the Clay men drowned their voices by shouting for "Harry of the West." Terible uproar ensued. The Clay men swearing lustily that they would not, under any circumstances, vote for Gen'l Taylor. In the mean time the lights were put out, and the crowd broke up in utter confusion. The scene was disgraceful, certainly to the Clay men. They ought not to behave so badly.

FLORIDA.—Our whig friends were chuckling a good deal over what they *dreamed* would be certain, that the Democracy of Florida would not go for Gen. Cass. They were mistaken. The Tallahassee Floridian, the leading Democratic paper of the State, comes to us with the names of Cass and Butler flying at its mast-head. It has also an article in which it speaks in the highest terms of the nomination.

☞The following was prepared and intended for last week's paper, but was by some means overlooked:—

In nominating Gen. McKay for Vice President the Union gives the following as the remarks of Judge Strange:—

"Mr. Strange of N. C., nominated Gen. James J. McKay—a man rugged in his exterior, but with golden principles in his heart. [Applause.] He believed that he would carry the democratic principles in triumph through the land."

Judge Strange mistook the locat on of the General's golden principles. He should have said *pocket*, instead of *heart*.

Fayetteville Observer. 7th inst.

We simply quote the above from the Observer. Comment is unnecessary. The Observer speaks of "*disgusting* scenes." If this be not *disgustingly little*, then we are no judge.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegates appointed from the various election districts of the county of New Hanover, assembled at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the 13th inst., when,

On motion of David Fulton, the Convention was organized by calling DANIEL S SANDERS, Esq., to the chair.

On motion of Miles Costin, DAVID FULTON was appointed Secretary.

The object for which the Convention had assembled having been explained, namely, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to represent the Democracy of New Hanover county, in the next Legislature of No. Carolina, the Secretary was requested to call over the names of the districts, for the purpose of ascertaining what districts were represented, and by whom.

The Secretary announced that every Precinct in the county was represented by delegates then present, viz:

Wilmington.—Hiram R. Nixon, Miles Costin, Wm. S. Anderson, David Fulton.

Long Creek.—James Garrison, G. J. Moore.

South Washington.—Dempsey Harrell, G. W. Croom.

Rocky Point.—David McIntyre, Lem. H. Bowden.

Holly Shelter.—John Shepard, Thomas W. Player.

Upper Black River.—Dr. J. B. Seavy, L. Highsmith.

Lower Black River.—Dr. J. F. Simpson, Thos. Rooks.

Pineywoods.—Joseph Aikins, M Register.

Sandy Run.—David S. Sanders, N. N. Nixon.

Upper Sound.—Dan'l S. Sanders, Isham Peterson, Charles Craig.

Kane Tuck.—M. A. Moore, Francis M. Pridgin.

On motion of L. H. Bowden,

Resolved, That the convention vote by ballot.

On motion of John Shepard,

Resolved, That two thirds of all the votes cast be necessary to a choice.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Senator, and WILLIAM S. ASHE was declared to be the nominee of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for the two Commoners, when THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, and NICHOLAS N. NIXON, having received nearly all the votes cast, were declared to be the nominees of the convention, for seats in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of N. Carolina.

On motion, the Chair appointed Miles Costin, David S. Sanders, and G. J. Moore, a committee to inform Messrs. Ashe, Nixon, and Williams of their nomination, and to request their acceptance of the same.

On motion of Hiram R. Nixon,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. F Simpson,

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention be published in the democratic papers of the town of Wilmington.

On motion of Isham Peterson, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

DANIEL S. SANDERS, *Ch'n.*
D. FULTON, *Sec'y*

☞The Democratic candidates for Sampson county, are Mathew J. Faison in the Senate, and Amos Herring and Arthur Brown in the Commons, all good and true men.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The crowded state of our columns last week would not allow us to notice then the annual commencement of our University. We are compelled this week to be brief; not from a want of disposition to do all we can in aid of an institution which is the pride of our State, and in the prosperity of which we feel a deep and lively interest, but from sheer necessity. The Editor of the Raleigh Register, who was present at "Commencement week," says the exercises were extremely interesting, and reflect great credit alike upon the heads of the institution and the students. We have only room for the exercises on Commencement day, Thursday, June 1st, which we clip from the Register:—

Thursday was Commencement day, and the following was the order of exercises, VIZ:

FORENOON.

1. Sacred Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutary Oration, [in Latin.] *George T. Baskervill*, Mecklenburg, Va.
4. Orat on. "Inducements to Intellectual Exertion in our Country." *John W. Cameron*, Fayetteville.
5. Oration. "International Law." *James N. Montgomery*, Caswell county.
6. Oration. "The Glories of our age." *Thomas H. Holmes*, Clinton.
7. Oration. "Poetry of the Bible." *Victor C. Barringer*, Concord.
8. Oration. "Character of Sir Walter Raleigh." *Willie P. Mangum, jr.*, Hillsboro'.
9. Oration. "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina." *John B Bynum*, Northampton County.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration. "Decatur's Sentiment—"Our Country; May she be always right; but right or wrong, our Country." *Scaton Gales*, Raleigh.
2. Oration. "Representative Democracy." *Thomas J. Person*, Northampton County.
3. Oration. "Character of Hugh S. Legare." *Oliver H Dockery*, Richmond County.
4. Oration. "*Cedant arma togæ.*" *William A. Jenkins*, Warrenton.
5. Annual Report.
6. Degrees Conferred.
7. Valedictory. *John Wilson*, Milton.
8. Sacred Music.
9. Benediction.

The following young gentlemen graduated on the occasion, viz: Victor Clay Barringer, George T. Baskervill, John B Bynum, Richard A. Caldwell, J W. Cameron, J. X. Campbell, Belfield W. Cave, O. H. Dockery, Seaton Gales, Bryan Grimes, jr, B. S. Guion, Thomas H. Holmes, Erasmus R. Hooker, J. J. Iredell, William A. Jenkins, P. H. McEachin, Willie Person Mangum, jr., O. P. Meares, J. N. Montgomery, Hardy Murfree, Hasell Norwood, Lorenzo Dow Pender, Thomas Jefferson Person, Nathan A. Ramsay, J. Kirkland Strange, Rufus S. Tucker, George Washington, John Wilson, and Robert W. Wilson.

The following distinctions were awarded in the Senior Class, viz:

In the Senior Class, the first honor was awarded to Seaton Gales and John Wilson; the second to Messrs. George T. Baskervill, J. W Cameron, T. H. Holmes, W. A. Jenkins, Willie P. Mangum, jr., and J. N. Montgomery; the third to Messrs Victor C. Barringer, O. H Dockery, P. H. McEachin, T J. Person, and R. W. Wilson.

Messrs. Bynum, Murfree, and Tucker, were declared to be entitled to the third distinction in Chemistry and Law, and Mr. Caldwell to the second in the Department of Law.

The annual address before the two Societies was delivered by William Eaton, jr., Esq., of Warrenton, and is spoken of as a production of rare literary merit. We presume it will be published.

From the Mobile Tribune, Extra, June 5.

Important News.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

The U. S. steamer *Hetzel*, arrived at New-Orleans late on Saturday night from Vera Cruz, bringing the ratification of the adoption of the Treaty in the Senate, by a vote of 33 yeas to 4 nays—being almost unanimous. This vote was taken at 3 o'clock, P M., on the 25th of May.

Major GRAHAM was hourly expected at Vera Cruz with the ratified treaty when the steamer *Hetzel* left, and one of the naval steamers of the squadron was ordered to be held in readiness to convey him to New-Orleans or Mobile, on his arrival at Vera Cruz.

The English Courier, it was said, started direct from Queretaro for Vera Cruz immediately after the ratification.

Gen KEARNEY (says the Free American of the 28th ult.,) is ordered to the command in the city of Mexico, in place of Gen'l SMITH, who is to superintend the embarcation of the troops. Gen. PATTERSON, it was said, would come down to Vera Cruz with Gen. SMITH.

Great uneasiness was felt in the city of Mexico with regard to the menacing attitude lately assumed by the Indians, whose cries of "death to the whites—long live the Indians!" were heard at a recent bull fight in the Plaza.

A train of wagons, escorted by Lieut. STEAD'S company, left Vera Cruz on the 28th ult for Jalapa. They were wagons sent up to transport to Vera Cruz the sick and disabled soldiers who are now at Jalapa.

CITY OF MEXICO, MAY 25, 1848.

EDS. DELTA.—The officers and others who had been sentenced to be hanged on to-day have been respited by Gen'l Butler, by a special order of the following substance.

"The sentence of death, which has been passed upon persons by courts of American army, whether Americans or Mexicans, is hereby suspended until further orders"

I am not aware what has influenced the commanding officer in suspending the sentence of death upon the officers for the murder and burglary at No. 5 Calle de la Palma, but really it does seem to many a very strange proceeding, and has surprised the community generally. They were undoubtedly guilty of one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated upon society, and have, to some extent, stigmatised the corps and the Army to which they belonged, which could only have been wiped out by blood, in a manner sanctioned by the laws of the country under which they hold commissions. Their trial was fair and impartial, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Commission who tried and sentenced them, was the most able I have seen convened in the Army; there were men upon it of the highest legal attainments, and the body were all men of sound discriminating judgment. The prisoners had able counsel who labored hard in their defence, and the conclusion of the trial left no doubt as to their guilt.

It was even so palpable that, upon its being rumored that they could be pardoned, the officers of the Pennsylvania regiment, to which they belonged, remonstrated against their receiving any clemency whatever at the hands of the commanding General, and asked that the law be allowed to take its regular course.

The good citizens of Queretaro are going to give our Commissioners a grand ball.

The exchange of ratifications was to take place to-day.

Gen'l Arista is to be the Governor here when the Mexican Government takes up their quarters here. I expect to see all the Mexican authorities here this week—coming in.

The Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford arrived at Queretaro at 4 o'clock yesterday.

My express has arrived ahead of all others.—The Mexican government express is expected momentarily. If it brings anything additional of moment, I will send another express. MUSTANG.

CITY OF MEXICO May 26, 1848—8 o'clk. p. m.

I have this moment received the final ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the Mexican Congress, and haste to forward it to you. It was put to vote in the Senate on the 25th, at 3 o'clock. The vote stood 33 for, and 4 against it. It was reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the 22d, and the debate continued by several members up to its being put on its passage. You will see that it did not meet with so much opposition in the Senate as it did in the Chamber of Deputies.

I enclose to you the letters of my Queretaro correspondent.

Gen. Smith left for Vera Cruz on the 24th to make preparations for embarking the troops.

All the outposts have been ordered in to this city—they will be ready to march in three days after they arrive, which will be in a day or two.

Gen. Patterson's Division being the first to move, will march in two or three days.

In ten days or less the American Army will be on their march for the coast.

We will be hampered some with our sick, but this cannot be helped, as it would not do to leave those behind who are unable to travel.

Messrs. Sevier and Clifford left here for Queretaro with an American escort on the 23d, at 7 o'clock. The exchange of ratification will take place in Queretaro. The commissioners have full power to exchange there or here.

Of course the citizens of New Orleans will fire a grand salute. Give my compliments to them; and ask them to fire a gun for every regiment in the field, regular and volunteer, they will all soon be among you—you will then see the boys who "have been baptized in blood and come out steel"—they have "conquered a peace" at the point of the bayonet, and for the sake of humanity and justice, let them revel this night in the Halls of the White Settlements, before you send them down to Yucatan to be eaten up with musquitoes and sand flies.

It is expected the ratification will be exchanged to-day, the 26th inst.

The withdrawal of the troops will be in the following order:

1st—Gen'l Patterson's Division; 2d—Gen. Marshall's Division; 3d—Division—new ten regiments; 4th—2d Division of old regulars under Gen. Kearny; 5th—First Division of old regulars—Gen'l Worth.

We have 2000 sick to take away with us—this will cut short our transportation for the well.

The heavy batteries (siege) of Lieut. Hagner and Capt. Rowland, marched on the 28th inst.

The troops from Pachuca and Cuernavaca are already on their march direct for Perote.

From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, Sunday, June 4, 1 p. m.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.—Since the publication of our paper of this morning we have seen a letter from a high source, dated Mexico, May 26, which communicates the gratifying intelligence that the Treaty of Peace passed the Mexican Senate on the 25th ult., by a vote of 33 to 4. The writer adds that "it is expected that the ratifications will be exchanged to-day, (26th ult.,) and that the troops of the United States in the valley will be under marching orders the coming week, and may be expected to reach Vera Cruz for embarkation in twenty days thereafter."

MOBILE, June 8.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. steamer Secretary Marcy, Capt. Roberts, arrived at this port yesterday morning at an early hour, from Tampico, having left that city late on the afternoon of the 1st inst. She brings over Mr. McRee, bearer of despatches to our government, with whom we had the pleasure of a short conversation, but as his despatches were principally sealed and we could not obtain a Mexican paper from the vessel we could gain very little information further than we have already published. We learn, however, that the despatches brought refer to the Treaty and to the removal of our army from Mexico, and that ratifications have been exchanged between the U. S. Commissioners and the Mexican Government. Mr. McRee remained in our city but two or three hours and left on the steamboat Selma, at ten o'clock yesterday, for Montgomery on his way to Washington.—*Advertiser.*

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS.—The Abolitionists, or at least the section of that party known as the Liberty League, have just held a National Convention at Rochester, N. Y., and nominated Garrit Smith as their candidate for President of the United States, and the Rev. Charles E. Foote of Michigan, for the Vice Presidency. A N. York State Liberty League Convention has also been held at Rochester, nominating an electoral ticket and candidates for the several State officers to be elected this fall. William Goodsell was honored with the nomination for Governor, and — Hutchinson, of Orleans county, for Lieutenant Governor.

Baltimore Sun, 7th inst.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 8.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Major Graham from Mexico.

The U. S. steamer Water Witch, Lieut Com'g G. M. Totten, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz and anchored off Slaughterhouse Point. She left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., bringing over Maj. Graham of the Topographical Engineers, bearer of important despatches to the Government, and report even says of the treaty of peace, Major Dashell, Paymaster U. S. A., and Lieut. B F. Haley.

The precise day when the ratifications of the treaty would be exchanged was not known in Mexico at our latest dates, but no further anxiety is felt about it. *Peace is considered made.*

We learn from Lieut. Harley that the seige train and heavy artillery left the city of Mexico on Monday, 29th ult.; Gen. Patterson's division of volunteers would take up their line of march on the Wednesday following, to be succeeded by Gen. Marshall's division of volunteers. The division of regulars would succeed the volunteers—Gen. Kearney's division first and Gen. Worth bringing up the rear.

Gen Persifor F. Smith reached Vera Cruz the morning of the 31st ult., and the following day entered upon the duties of Governor, relieving Col. Wilson.

When Major Graham left Mexico the United States Commissioners were still at Queretaro and would probably remain there several days longer.

The moment peace was understood to be ratified in Mexico, the Indians raised their war whoop, and it is supposed that they will rise against the Mexicans as soon as our troops leave.

It is said that Gen. Ampudia, famous for his cruelty and immorality, was to command at Vera Cruz, and the Free American urges foreigners in that city to make preparations to defend themselves against the arbitrary conduct of Mexican officers.

The fever is very bad at Vera Cruz, and our soldiers are dying rapidly.

Lieuts. Hare, Tilden, and Dutton, have been reprieved, but are to be dishonorably discharged from the service, and sent out of the country.

It was rumored in the city of Mexico, on the 27th ult., that Gen. Butler would deliver possession of the city to the Mexican Government within the ensuing week.

It is said positively that Paredes has demanded a passport to leave the country.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Saturday last from Liverpool, bringing European dates up to the 27th ultimo. The following synopsis of the intelligence brought by her we make up from the Union of Sunday morning:—

NEW YORK, June 10, 1848.

When the Acadia sailed, the crops presented an encouraging prospect, with fine weather and favorable returns from almost every quarter. This circumstance materially affected the leading articles of grain and produce. On the Monday previous, best English wheat was quoted at 50 to 56s; American 48 to 50s.

The surface of political affairs has a more calm appearance at Paris; but Lyons was a prey to the violence of the mob. The provinces were frightfully disaffected.

A grand national fete came off on Sunday at the Champs de Mars. Deputies of the Assembly assisted; but the banquet proposed was relinquished as impracticable.

The assembly and government show unmistakable signs of discordance between each other, and are manifestly not co ordinate bodies—the legislative and executive powers. The movement of the 15th May had no sooner been crushed than they began to contend for the mastery.

A decree was proposed in the Assembly, authorizing members of the executive government to sit in the chamber, and another restricting the power of the president of the assembly over the troops. Both of these measures were rejected. Another, proposing to confile the external protection of the assembly to the executive, was unanimously rejected.

Not only does distrust between the two authorities manifest itself, but it is anticipated that the executive must fall. There are accounts of internal dissensions in its members; and the same rumor states that Lamartine and Ledru Rollin will resign, to be succeeded by Marast and Arago.

In regard to France extending aid to Poland, the policy of Lamartine is doubtful; but he unequivocally declares that Italy shall not a gain relapse into Austrian dominion. On the contrary, on the first call from the Italian patriots, the French army shall cross the Alps into Piedmont. Italy, however, refuses intervention, not being anxious for a French army to re enter her territory.

Ireland.—A great excitement exists in this distracted country. The turbulence created in consequence of the great State trials had at last come to a head. In Dublin, there were continually large demonstrations with reference to the event. Clubs and artisans parade the streets, and collisions with the military were found to be inevitable.

Commercial.—Cotton was dull and gloomy. Prices had further receded ¼d per lb. Accounts from manufacturing districts were discouraging.

Corn—There was increased demand for this article, which realized above 35s per quarter in London; while at Liverpool it varied between 33 to 34s for white, and 35 to 37s for yellow; at which rate a large business was done for shipment to Ireland.

Flour—Best Canal flour was 28s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s to 27s 6d; Ohio, 26 a 27s.

Corn meal was very popular in Ireland, and consequently in greater demand. Shipments in that direction were becoming of great extent.

Fire.—Our citizens were roused from their slumbers on Friday morning the 11th ult., by the cry of fire, which was caused by the discovery that some friend in human shape had kindled a fire among some staves between two large ware houses on Water Street, near the Market, occupied by Mr. Geo H. Brown, Capt. David Brooks and Mr. Harris, as a Sail Loft. The ware-house, the largest in town, together with a blacksmith shop and some other buildings of no great value on the other side of Water Street were destroyed. The large dwelling house of Mrs. Whitaker was saved, although only 21 feet in the rear of a frame building which was burned to the ground. The large shed on Mr. Brown's wharf was also saved, although within a few feet of one of the large warehouses. The store occupied by Mr. W. B. Myers, although directly to the leeward of the fire and separated from the blacksmith shop by a space of 50 feet, was also preserved. The building occupied by James Bowen on the north side of Water-st. was at one time in flames, and was saved after a portion of the weatherboarding was burned off. We did not have an opportunity of going to the leeward of the fire, until after all danger was over, when we were surprised to find the buildings standing, which we thought it impossible to save. The loss is about $10,000, which will not all fall upon the citizens of our town, as a portion of the merchandize destroyed was owned by merchants elsewhere.

Washington (N. C.) Whig, 7th inst.

Moore County.—We learn with pleasure that Col Samuel J. Person is a candidate for the Commons in Moore county. We hope the voters will turn out their full strength and ensure his election, by an encouraging majority.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

WHY DON'T THEY COME TOGETHER.—At the village of Moss, which consists of about 60 houses, there are now living seventeen widowers, and an equal number of widows, a great number of whom are householders. Furthermore, there is only one old bachelor, and one old maid.—*Balt. Clipper.*

The Federal Convention.

The Federal Convention assembled in the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

The Convention was temporarily called to order by the appointment of John A. Collier, of New York, Chairman, and James Harlam, Secretary.

Mr. John W. Fowler, of New York, moved that a committee on credentials be appointed, but afterwards withdrew it.

The roll was then called, and the delegates answered to their names.

Mr. King, of Georgia, moved that the delegation from each State appoint a member of their respective delegations to act as a committee of one from each State to appoint permanent officers of the convention.

An amendment was offered to the effect that the committee be appointed by the Chair, and negatived.

The original motion was then carried, and a committee of one from each State was appointed to report permanent officers.

The resolutions of the House of Representatives were adopted.

The committee on officers retired, and the convention adjourned to 4 o'clock, P. M.

At 4 o'clock the convention again met, and the committee on organization reported John M. Morehead, of North Carolina, for President, together with one Vice President from each State—Edmond Deberry for North Carolina.

The report of the committee on organization was unanimously accepted.

The president of the convention, on taking his seat, returned thanks for the high honor conferred on him, in a neat and appropriate speech.

A committee was then appointed on disputed seats, and the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

The only question on credentials will be the right of the Louisiana delegates to act for Texas.

The convention then adjourned its public session 'till 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. But a caucus meeting was held at 8 o'clock, P. M., into which the vulgar eye was not permitted to peep.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 8.

Agreeably to adjournment, the convention reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock; ex-Governor Morehead in the Chair. The galleries, as usual, were full to overflowing.

The committee on credentials presented a report. That portion of it which proposed to permit the delegates from Louisiana to represent and act for the State of Texas was adopted.

A long and animated debate arose on another portion of the committee's report which proposed to authorize a majority of delegates from States not fully represented to cast the entire electoral vote of such States, and to fill vacancies in their respective delegates. The discussion was closed by a call of the previous question, which was sustained. On the main question, involving the adoption of the committee's report, was determined in the negative, by yeas 126 to nays 156. So the report was rejected.

Some explanations were made in regard to the credentials of the Missouri and Louisiana delegations.

The question, whether the mode of voting should be by States of delegates singly, was also discussed.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, p. m., convention adjourned to meet again at 4, p. m., in private session. It was announced that the hall would be opened to the public at 6 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the doors were opened to the public, after secret session, a debate was going on upon a resolution requiring whig pledges from the candidates presented.

Mr Haskell spoke, and scouted the idea that the whigs would vote for anybody but a whig. No pledges were necessary; and he therefore h

proceedings of the whig convention by the following from the Union. There were many curious scenes enacted during the session of this body, which we shall consider it our duty to place before our readers in future number of this paper:

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—41 min. after 5.

Taylor nominated on the 4th ballot, amid great confusion. Fillmore, of New York for Vice President. The delegates from N York, Massachusetts, and Ohio greatly excited, and quite belligerent. Several able speeches made against Taylor. Since the nomination, many whigs have openly denounced the nomination as an outrage.

Mr. McCullough addressed the convention, and said the first nomination of Gen. Taylor was made on the free soil of New-Jersey—on Trenton battle-field. He moved that the nomination be unanimous.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, seconded the motion. He had opposed Gen. Taylor, but was too old a soldier not to surrender when fairly whipped. He did not dispair of carrying Ohio for Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Carroll, of New York, said that the whigs never surrendered, and that New York would respond to the nomination by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. F Johnson said Pennsylvania would duly respond, and the cry would be, to the end of the campaign, "a little more grape, Captain Bragg."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, only asked the same standard so nobly borne by Clay to be raised at this convention. If Taylor's principles were Clay's, he would go for him.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the adjournment to Independence Square, to ratify the nominations.

Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, pledged the vote of the State to the nominees.

Mr. Tilden, of Ohio, offered a resolution, affirming it as the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Holley, of Ohio, pledged the State to do its duty—they could elect Taylor for president, and Old Whitey for vice president.

Mr. Penn, of Ohio, came here a whig, and, in saying, was bound to support the nominee; but that he could pledge the whole vote of Ohio.

Adjourned till quarter of 4 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—6¾, p. m.

The convention adjourned *sine die*, without resolutions of any kind.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 8, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate met this morning, Mr. Atchison in the Chair. Prayer by Mr. Hoover.

On motion of Mr. Manguin, the Senate went into Executive session.

In about three minutes the doors were opened, when Mr. Pearce, made the following report, from the committee on post-offices and post-roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be authorized and required to renew the engagements heretofore existing for the transportation of the great Southern and Northern mail, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and Steamboat Company, at a rate not greater than that which was paid by the present Postmaster General for the transportation of said mail up to the month of July 1847.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, from the committee on Pensions, reported nineteen private bills from the House of Representatives, with amendments. Also, a joint resolution relative to evidence in applications for pensions.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on the Library, reported a bill from the House of Representatives, providing for the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's papers at the price of $25,000.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Hale, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

OPINIONS OF A LEADING WHIG JOURNAL OF MASS.—The Editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer, of May 30th, in its leading article says:

"It is too much the custom of the mere party press to perceive nothing but what is evil in an opponent, and only good qualities—real or imaginary—in a political friend. We accordingly find Mr. Cass spoken of as a man without character, and without political strength. This is a great error. In all the relations of private life General Cass has been known to the writer for nearly thirty years; and a more esteemed father and husband, a more honorable, conscientious gentleman, we are not acquainted with. Of his talents there can be no question; and were he a whig in principle, the election of no man to the presidency would give us more pleasure. But he is not a whig."

Forty-nine years ago Gen. Cass then a boy of seventeen crossed the Alleghany mountains on foot, and with but one dollar in his pocket at his journey's end. Now he goes, greeted at every stopping thousands, the candidate of the dominant party for the presidency. The northwest then contained scarcely thousand people—it now numbers more than five millions. What a contrast, and what a commentary upon our country and its institutions! *Cor. New York Herald.*

A COAL MINE DISCOVERED IN OREGON.—A letter dated Astoria, Oregon Territory, Nov. 2d, written by J. M. Shively, says:—

"I am happy to inform you that a fine coal mine was discovered on the Cannaltz, about twenty miles up that river. The coal must be brought to the mouth of that river in batteaus, and loaded aboard the steamers."

This will aid the project of a line of mail steamers to Oregon, which will soon be in operation.

Appointment.—The President has appointed Mr. Robert Strange, jr., of this place, Paymaster in the Army.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

HORRIBLE MISTAKES!!—Are sometimes made by confounding one medicine with another, and administering the wrong article. Equally horrible are those mistakes which are made in supposing that all Pills are alike, and that, therefore, it is indifferent which are taken, and if one kind is bad they are bad together. This is a very great mistake. There is as much difference between Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills and other articles, as between midnight and noonday! We do not wish any to take our word merely for this statement. Let any one, having taken other medicines, try this. Nothing more will be necessary.

Many persons have been led away by a coating of Sugar, as if they anticipated that it would remove the nausea of the medicine. But they are generally mistaken. Without the sugar those articles have nothing to recommend them, and would not be sold a single day. But with the sugar, and by giving the article a name *similar* to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, they gain a temporary notoriety. *Wolves* they are, in sheep's clothing, of whom the public should steer sufficiently clear.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body. Consequently they are always good, always useful, always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, whole-sale and retail 169 Race st. Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

[39-2t.]

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Esq., as a candidate for re election to the Sheriffalty of New-Hanover County.

June 16, 1848—[40-tf

MARRIED,

In this Town, on Tuesday evening last, at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. O. Steadman, Mr. Michael Cronly, to Miss Margaret McLaurin,

DIED.

In this town, on Friday morning last, Philip Bazadiere, barber, aged about 70 years. He was Creole, and a native of the island of Guadaloupe, but a resident of Wilmington for nearly 50 years. By his ever polite demeanor and correct dealings, he acquired the general good-will and respect of the successive generations whom he served in his vocation, and the familiar, pleasant face of Philip will be greatly missed.

In Brunswick county, on the 8th instant, Miles W., son of G. W. and Amelia Potter, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 7th inst., Miss Martha Y. Curtis, aged 16 years and 3 months.

In Orange county, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. Jos. Freeland, a patriot of the Revolution, in the 86th year of his age.

At Jalapa, Mexico, on the 11th January last, Louis Henry Birdsall, only son of Col. S. Birdsall, of Raleigh.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 15.

Bacon—The stock in store is considered fair, and prices remain without change.

Corn—The stock of Corn is about fair, and sales in quantities to suit at quotations. Meal is rather more plentiful. Sales at 61 cts. per 49 lbs.

Flour—Sales of Fayetteville Flour firm at $5 75 to $6 25. Stock fair.

Lard—North Carolina Lard sells at 8½ to 9 cents, with a fair stock in store.

Lumber.—Our quotations for river lumber must only be considered as nominal.

Timber—Sales of several rafts of Mill Timber since our last at $3 a $4 50 measurement, and from $4 to $6 50 in the ordinary way.—*Shipping Timber* varies from $7 to $8, with but little offering, and demand slack.

Naval Stores—Turpentine—The merket has been somewhat steady during the last week; prices in some instances, however, have ruled 5c lower for hard and yellow, and 10c for virgin. Sales to-day, at $2 and $2 05 for yellow, and $1 a $1 05 for hard, and $2 30 for virgin, at which we quote. The market is nearly if not quite clear. *Spirits Turpentine* commands our highest figure, viz: 27c per gallon. *Tar* has receiled 2½ a 7½c, and last sales were effected at $1 30.

Freights—Have advanced 3 to 5c per bbl—see table.

Exchange—Bank rates have gone up to 1½ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

Flour and Meal.—The news per the steamship Acadia has had no effect upon the market for flour. Small sales to-day, of Howard street brands at $5 62. A sale of 300 bbls Susquehanna flour at $5 75, and some sales of City Mills at the same price. The supply moderate. Rye flour $3 75. Corn meal $2 37½ a $2 50 for country and city.

Grain—The receipts of wheat are very moderate, and prices are a shade higher—Small sales of good to prime red 1 20 a $1 23; white is nominal at 1 25 a $1 30. The foreign news has advanced the price of corn some 4 or 5c per bush. Sales to-day of white at 47c, and of yellow at 53 a 54c per bush. Oats 34 a 35c. Rye 70 a 73c, with moderate sales.

Provisions.—A fair business is doing. We quote Mess Pork at $10, and Prime at $7 50. Beef unchanged. A sale to-day of 160 hhds Bacon shoulders at 3 3-8 a 3 1-2c per lb.—Lard 6 1 2 a 7 1-4c per lb.

Groceries—There is no change to notice in groceries—market steady. Sugars firm. Rice 3 50 a 3 68.

Whiskey—This article is firmer; last sales at 21 a 22c; some are now asking 28c for bls.—*Daily Sun.*

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12—P. M.

The stock market is firm, and fair sales have been making. The tendency of Government and sound State securities is upward.

The supply of Flour is moderate, and the market is steady with an improving tendency. Small sales of Western brands at $5 50, and Pennsylvania do. $5 75. Corn meal 2 25 a $2 37. Rye flour $3 68.

Wheat is in realy request—sales of red at 1 16 a $1 18; white nominal as last quoted. Corn has improved since the steamer's news, with sales of yellow at 52 a 54 cents; white 48 a 49c. Oats 38c. Rye 70c.

The Cotton market is depressed, and some small sales have taken place since the steamer's advices at 1-8 a 1-4c per lb decline.

Whiskey is firmer and nominal at 22 a 22½c per gall.

NEW YORK, June 10.—NAVAL STORES—Of all descriptions have been very quiet this week, and but few transactions have taken place. Spirits Turpentine is very dull, with small sales only, at 34½ cents, cash; 5,000 bbls. Wilmington Rosin brought 75c., delivered.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW-YORK, June 12—6 P. M.

The stock market exhibits no novelty. Government securities are firm, and have a slightly improving tendency. Exchange on London, 10 and 11 per cent. prem.

The market for flour is steady but not active. Sales of about 2,000 barrels this morning at $5 50 for Oswego; 5 75 a $6 for Genesee, and 6 12 1 2 a $6 25 for Southern—Rye flour, $3 62 1-2; corn meal, 2 62 1-2 a $2 68.

Wheat is in good demand for milling purposes. Sales of red at 1 12 a $1 20, as to quality. Genesee do., 1 25 a $1 30. Indian corn improved. Some holders ask 65c for yellow, and sales have been made at 62 a 65c; mixed do., 52 a 54c. Oats, 38c.

Provisions and groceries exhibit no change or special movement. Rice per bbl, $3 50.—Whiskey, 22 a 23c per gall.

Cotton is depressed, and sales have taken place at 1 8 a 1-4c per lb decline since the arrival of the Acadia.

NEWBERN, June 13, 1848—*Naval Stores.*—The receipts of Turpentin continue to be moderate, but the accounts from New York being unfavorable the price has declined a little. We quote old dip at 175 a 1 80. Virgin 2 15, at which prices sales have been made to day.

TAR—Is again a little better, receipts small, Sales 130 a 135.

CHARLESTON, June 14—*Cotton.*—There was again a good demand for this article yesterday at the decline of ¼c. noticed in the transactions of the previous day. The sales were at extremes ranging from 5 to 6½. About 1000 bags sold within the range of 6 a 6½c.

Rice—Prices well maintained. Sales yesterday, 400 tierces at $3 per hundred.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

June 9—Brig *Maria*, Willard, Bristol, R. I., to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Brig Wellingsly, Parsons, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown.

10—Brig W L Maxwell, Bartlett, New York, to G W Davis.

Brig Brazilian, Hitchborn, Boston, to J Hathaway & Son.

Schr Julia, Vangilder, Boston, to G W Davis.

11—Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

13—Brig Nancy Pratt, Stevenson, Saco, Me., to E Dickinson.

Schr Col McRae, Davis, Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Martha, Davis, Shallot e, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Mary Eliza, McCumber, Shallotte, to Master.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to J C Latta.

Steamer W B Meares, McRae, Elizabeth Town, Bladen co., to J C Latta.

CLEARED

June 8—Schr Walter Merchant, Pugh, Baltimore, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

10—Barque David Nichols, Nichols, Rio Janeiro, by O G Parsley.

Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.

13—Brig John Hill, Bradford, Matanzas, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Henrietta, Crowell, Providence, R. I., by Barry, Bryant & Co.

14—Schr Carolina, Hubbard, Baltimore, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Wando, Cardwell, Charleston, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Henrietta, Crowell, for Providence, R. I., by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Steamer Evergreen, Evans, Fayetteville, by John Banks.

15—Schr A J DeRosset, New York, by R W Brown.

Schr Athalia, Purnell, New York, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Col. McRae, Davis, Charleston, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 9	a	$ 10
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders,		a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	4½	a	6½
BEAN.—Per bushel—White,	1 00	a	1 25
BEESWAX—Per pound.	20	a	22
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	6 50	a	10 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	50
Meal,	61	a	66
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 75
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	70	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	90
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	
Scantling,	4 00	a	
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	6 50
Shipping Timber, nom	7 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	18	a	21
New Orleans,	21½	a	23
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 *pounds.*			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 00	a	2 05
Virgin Dip, new		a	2 30
Hard—	1 00	a	1 05
Tar,	1 30	a	1 35
Pitch,	—	a	
Rosin—No 1,	—	a	
No 2,	60	a	70
No 3,	50	a	00
Spirits Turpentine,	26	a	27
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel, none		a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Prime,	8 50	a	9 50
Fresh,		a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	35	a	40
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	32	a	35
Whiskey	26	a	30
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
W. O. Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	6¾	a	7½
Porto Rico,	5¾	a	7½
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf,	11	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,		a	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$3 50	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	30	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1½ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Thursday, the 6th day of July, 1848, at the late residence of Washington Collins, dec'd, I shall offer for sale the perishable property belonging to the estate of the said Washington Collins, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carts, Gig and Harness, Cooper's and Farmer's Tools, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given, and the purchasers will be required to enter into bonds with good and sufficient securities for the payment of their respective purchases.

M. C. COLLINS, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-t6J

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having, at the June Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, obtained Letters Testamentary on the estate of the late Capt. James Moore, hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay.

JAMES P. MOORE, }
JOEL L. MOORE, } Ex'rs.

June 16 1848—[40-t6J

STRAY ROW-BOAT.

THERE is at my landing, at the mouth of Moore's Creek, a small Row-Boat, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. The boat is painted lead color inside, and red outside, with black gunnels. A paddle, marked "G. H. K." was found in the boat.

JOHN McAUSLIN.

June 16, 1848—[40-1t

WHEEL BARROWS.

Received, per schr. Athalia, from New York, 6 Wheel Barrows, for family use, for sale by

HOWARD & PEDEN.

EXTRACT OF ROSE.

Meakin's pure concentrated Extract of Rose, for flavoring Ice Creams, Jellies, Custards, Pastry, &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m26] Druggists and Chemists.

A FRESH SUPPLY

Of Clickener's Sugar coated Pills just received, and for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m26] Druggists and Chemists.

MESS PORK.

15 Bbls Mess Pork, in store and for sale at lowest market price. WM. A GWYER.

BACON—BACON.

15 Hhds Western Bacon in store, of the very choicest quality; for sale by W. A. GWYER.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

I will sell Drafts on New York, drawn at 90 days sight. Apply to WM. A. GWYER.

GROCERIES.

Just received and for sale, 25 Bbls handsome Brown Sugar; 3 Hhds Clarified do; 5 Boxes Loaf do; 25 Bags Coffee; 25 Bbls superior Rectified Whiskey; 5 Bbls old Monongahela do.; 20 Bbls. and 5 Hhds Molasses.

[m26] HOLMES & HAWES.

BUTTER.

New Goshen Butter, for sale by
[m26] HOWARD & PEDEN.

COFFEE.

25 Bags Laguira Coffee;
50 do Rio do;
5 do St Domingo do.

For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER.

Just received per Schr. Alaric. For sale by
j2 HOWARD & PEDEN.

N. C. HAMS.

10,000 lbs N. C. Hams. For sale by
m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

AUCTION SALES.

By Cronly, Walker & Hall, Auctioneers.

Port Warden's Sale.

THIS Friday morning 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, in front of our Office, we will sell, under inspection of the Port Wardens's for account of whom it may concern, the *Running, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, Furniture, &c., &c.* saved from the wreck of *Schooner* ABIGAIL HAYNES.

ALSO: at same time and place, we will sell, 500 *Casks Thomaston, Lime, in fine order.*

June 16,

ONE CONCERT ONLY!

BY THE ORPHEAN FAMILY.

THE ORPHEAN FAMILY respectfully announce *One Concert* at Masonic Hall, on this (Friday) evening, June 16.

This will be their only appearance, *positively*, their engagements North preventing a longer stay.

Tickets 50 cents—Children half price—to be had at the door. The Concert will commence at half past 8 o'clock.

June 16, 1848—[40-1t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Washington Collins, dec'd, were granted to the subscriber at the June Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover;—all persons having claims against his intestate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same without delay.

M. C. COLLINS, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-t6J

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James M. Thompson, deceased, at the June Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-6m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as the Administrator of James M. Thompson, deceased, will sell at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July next all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with a Horse, Cart, and Dray, and other articles belonging to the estate of his intestate.

At the same time and place, two likely Negroes belonging to said estate will be sold; all of which property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser thereof giving bond and approved security. THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-tds

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of May last, his negro man JOSH, (better known as Josh Kelly. Said negro is of dark complexion, about 6 feet high; weighs 150 or 156 pounds, and is somewhat grey.

Twenty dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Bladen county.

June 9, 1848 (39-3t) R. W. JOHNSON.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The handsome and well selected stock of Fancy, Dry and Staple Goods, of NATHAN DREY, dec'd, are now being sold off at prime cost. Those who want to purchase bargains in this line had better call at once, as sales of the whole stock must and will be speedily effected. The stock consists of a well selected assortment of FANCY GOODS, which were bought a few months since in the Northern markets, principally for cash. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine the stock of Goods now offered at cost. They can obtain bargains. JOSEPH DREY.

May 26, 1848.—[37tf

OLD POINT COMFORT HOTEL.

THIS extensive and beautiful establishment is now open for the reception of Visiters. Surrounded entirely by salt water it affords every facility for Sea Bathing and offers every inducement to the traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure.—The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements;—active and efficient assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it in all respects the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

Board per day, $2 00.
By the week at the rate of $1 50 per day.
By the month at the rate of $1 00 per day.
Children and servants half price

JAMES S. FRENCH.

May 26, 1848—[37-tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, newly fitted up, surrounded by a beautiful forest grove, offering inducements to those seeking health or pleasure, is again open to visitors.

The Proprietor will devote to it his personal attention, aided by good assistants; and from his experience in public life, he flatters himself that his Establishment will compare, in manner and style, with any other of the kind. Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, within 12 miles of Warrenton Depot, from which, via Warrenton, the Proprietor will run a daily line of post coaches, and thereby giving visitors the benefit of a daily mail while at Shacco. The medicinal properties of Shacco Water are, Sulpher, Soda, Magnisia, Lime & Epsom Salts, has proven, by a test of more than half a century, its efficacy in the cure of most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

Transient Persons, except those boarding with the Proprietor, will be charged for the use of the water.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season.

SAMUEL CALVERT, Proprietor.

May 26, 1848—[37 9t.

WARREN NORTH CAROLINA WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS.

THE PROPRIETOR of this establishment being unable, for the want of room, to accommodate all that visited this healthful place of resort the last season, has, since that time, greatly enlarged and improved his buildings, and is now prepared to accommodate a much larger number, and no trouble or expense will be spared to make his patrons comfortable and satisfied.

The medicinal properties of the water have been tested, and although not sufficient "to cure all the ills of which the human flesh is heir to" are well adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, diseases of the skin, &c., satisfactory evidence of which can be easily obtained from persons living in the neighborhood of the Springs.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will always find a Hack ready for their accommodation at Henderson, and also at the Warrenton Depot.

The Proprietor has a good supply of ICE. His charges will be as follows:

Families per month,	$16 00
Families per week,	6 00
Families per day,	1 00
Single persons, per month,	20 00
Single persons per week,	7 50
Single persons per day,	1 25
Children and servants half-price,	
Horses per month,	10 00
Horses per week,	3 00
Horses per day,	75

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER BY PROFESSOR HARDY.

One quart (wine measure). contains		
sulphuretic hydrogen gas	2.9834	cubic in.
Carbonic acid gas	.5000	" "
Sulph. Magnesia	6.2	grains
Sulph Lime	5.9	"
Oxide of Iron	.5	"
Muriate of Soda	.8	"
Carbonate of Lime	1.00	"

June 9, 1847. [39 6t] WM. D. JONES.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Groceries, &c., of Mr. Boland, will continue the business at the Store formerly occupied by him, and in addition to their present stock will receive in a few days a fresh supply of every article usually kept in their line, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers.

They will pay particular attention to the selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, and hope, by unremitted attention, and using their best endeavors to please, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

They will also attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce. CARROLL & FENNELL.

Wilmington, N C., June 2, 1848. 39tf

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Harness, Trunk, and Saddle MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.—He has, and will keep, a constant supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,

and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

April 28, 1848

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 17, 1848.

SEALED proposals will be received, under the act of 31st March last, until 3, p. m., on Saturday, the 17th of June, 1848, for sixteen millions of dollars of United States stock, reimbursable twenty years from and after the 1st day of July, 1848, bearing six per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. No bid will be received below par; nor will any bid be considered unless one per cent. thereof is deposited in some depository of the United States at or before the date fixed for opening the proposals. The bids in all cases, must be unconditional, and without any reference to the bids of others, and should state distinctly the premium offered. The proposals should be sealed and endorsed "*Propos ls for loan of 1848*" and address-ed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City, D. C. The sums which may be accepted will be required to be paid to the depositary of the United States nearest the places of residence of the persons respectively whose offers may be successful; but the amount of the accepted bids from bidders no residing in the United States, must be deposited with the assistant treasurers at New York, Boston Philadelphia, or New Orleans.

To give an opportunity to all persons to participate in the investment of funds in this stock, bids will be received for the lowest denomination of certificates authorized by law—being for fifty dollars—as well as for higher sums.

All certificates under one thousand dollars will be transferable on the books of the treasury; but all certificates for that sum and upwards will be transferable on the books of the treasury, or by delivery with coupons attached, at the option of the bidder. To avoid expense, confusion, and multiplication of accounts, all certificates with coupons attached will be for the sum of one thousand dollars.

The successful bidders will be required to deposite the amount awarded in five equal instalments in each of the months of July, August, September October, and November of the present year, except for sums not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, where the bidder may be desirous of making immediate payment, in which case the whole amount may be at once deposited. The stock will bear interest in all cases from the date of deposite.

The bids will be opened at the Treasury Department at 3, p. m., on Saturday, the 17th of June, 1848, in the presence of all persons who may desire to attend; but, under a provision introduced into the act of 31st March last, no bidder will be permitted to withdraw his bid. On all bids not accepted, the amount deposited in advance will be immediately returned. The whole premium on the amount awarded must be deposited as part of the first payment required in July next.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Each of the daily papers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore Charleston, and New Orleans, and in all other States the papers selected to print the laws of the United States, are authorized to publish this advertisement.

April 21, 1848—[32-17thJt

NEW YORK Furniture Warehouse!

FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to be *superior* to any ever yet brought to the Southern Market, and at the most *reasonable prices.*—Among his stock can always be found:—

Marble and plain top Bureaus,
Egyptian and White Marble top Centre Tables,
Marble top Washstands,
Wardrobes and Sideboards,
Sofas, Divans, and Couches,
French Bedsteads,
High and low post Maple Bedsteads,
Windlass and Trunnel Bed-teads,
Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers,
Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Writing Desks of every description,
Ladies Work Tables, Quartette Tables,
Ladies Sewing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs,
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables,
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables,
Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,
Portable Writing Desks,
Ladies Work Boxes,
Cribs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs,
Butlers Trays, and Towel Racks,
Settees, cane and wood seats,
Office Chairs and Cushions,
Large cane back Rockers,
Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,
Maple Chairs of every description,
Common Chairs in any quantity,
Looking Glasses, Cotts, Mattresses, and Pillows, &c. &c. F. CLARK.

Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.

☞ Furniture packed safely for transportation.

May 19, 1848—[28-6mis

Copartnersh p Notice.

THE undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of

ELLIS & MITCHELL,

for the transaction of a General Grain business.

It is their intention to keep always on hand, *Corn, Meal Homony, Horse Feed, Peas, Beans. Hay, Oats, &c., &c.*

Office, Lord's building, opposite Wessel's dock.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
B. F. MITCHELL.

2,000 bushels Corn now on hand and for sale.

April 29, 1848—[34-tf

DR ALEXANDER D. MOORE,

HAVING located himself at Kenansville, Duplin county, for the purpose of pursuing the practice of medicine in its various branches, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country. He may be found at his office at all times when not professionally engaged.

May 19, 1848—[36-tf

MOLASSES—20 hhds. prime retailing Cuba Molasses, for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st day of May, 1848.

☞Those whose names appear on this List, will please ask for advertised Letters.

[38-3t] DANIEL DICKSON, P. M.

Ashe, Melissa B	Craig, Caroline	Hill, Thos 2	McCallum, Hugh

[*Concluded from 1st page.*]

Although the whole course pursued by Mr. Webster in relation to the burning of the Caroline, and the demand for the release of McLeod, meets my unqualified disapprobation, and, as I have no doubt, will meet the condemnation of nine-tenths of the American people; yet my purpose is less to censure or criticise that course, than to express my own views on these important and highly interesting matters. I have, however, another object in view, and that not a subordinate one. I desire to repel, with due contempt, some of the many and bitter attacks that have been made upon the democratic party and the late President in the progress of this debate, by the federalists who have undertaken the defence of Mr. Webster, their leader, and their favorite. They charge us with attempting to stimulate the nation into a war, for base political purposes. For these, and all such charges, I can but feel the most thorough contempt. I have invariably found those who are in the daily habit of making the most bitter and ruthless charges against the whole party, to be the very last who would dare to whisper an hint injurious to the reputation of any individual member of such party. Sir, the democratic party know too well on whom the burdens of war always have fallen, and must fall, to desire it when not demanded imperatively for the honor and safety of the nation. And I look upon him, or them, who desire war for any other purpose, with as much contempt as I would upon those who would skulk when a war was proper. And I might, with much more truth, retort on the gentlemen who have made these charges, that they have conjured them up, with the vain hope of screening themselves and their leader from the contumely and disgrace that are likely to overtake them.

I will now beg leave to turn my particular attention to the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Hunt.] I owe that gentleman an apology for not having heard his whole speech. It was accident alone that I heard any part of it. I understood him to say—and I know I did not misunderstand him—that Mr. Van Buren, by his misconduct, was justly chargeable with the burning of the Caroline, and all its train of evil consequences; that but for his gross and criminal neglect of a high official duty, these misfortunes would never have befallen the country. I understood him specifically to charge that Mr. Van Buren, with the hope to gain the northern districts of New York for his friends who were candidates for Congress, and thereby to strengthen himself, had abstained from issuing his proclamation, which, had he issued at a proper time, would have prevented all these disasters to the country. Sir, let me tell the gentleman who has made these charges, that he is paying his own noble State a most shabby compliment when he announces to the world that her support is to be purchased by such vile means; when he holds out the possibility even that the President of the United States could hope to win her favor, either for his friends or himself, by a criminal dereliction of duty. It is said, and from undoubted authority, that a charge of precisely an opposite character was made against him pending the very elections to which the gentleman has referred. It was then convenient to charge him with a too rigid administration of the law, to the oppression of the patriot cause; by which his friends are said to have lost ground both in New York and Maine.—One of these charges is about as true as the other, and both of them false. Can any sane man believe that Mr. Van Buren, in the first six months of his Presidency, was so much alarmed about his re-election as to be driven to such a desperate and despicable resort as this? Whom did he fear as a competitor?—Was it Gen'l Harrison? He had just beaten him two to one. Was it Mr. Clay? To the reproach of a party supported by his name and talents alone, they have ever abandoned him at the hour of need, and left him to the mortification of being distanced by every competitor. What party had he to fear? The whig party? The discordant elements that have since made it up were then in a state of angry chaos. The odds and ends, and shreds and patches of all parties that now compose it, had not yet been forced even into a repulsive contiguity. The southern slaveholder and northern abolitionist had not yet been taught that their honor and their interest required of them to pull kindly in the same harness. No, sir; these were among the many other equally strange things taught afterward in the Harrisburg Convention, and form too important an epoch in the history of the times to be chronicled at any other period. They were heralded into the world by the hard-cider shout, and made their advent under the coonskin banner. But, whatever inducements Mr. Van Buren might have had to pursue a different course, I am prepared to prove that, in relation to this matter, at least, he did all that could be desired or expected of a wise and vigilant Chief Magistrate. It may be true that he did not issue his proclamation quite as soon as the gentleman from New York thinks he should have done. But of what avail was it when issued? Simply to inform the people of that which the simplest man in the community knew just as well before—that we were at peace with England, and that it would be unlawful to engage in the civil wars of Canada. This, if it had been done in time, would have satisfied the gentleman from New York; for so he has expressly informed this House. It would not have satisfied the nation, nor did it content Mr. Van Buren. He felt himself called upon to resort to much more rigid and much more efficient means. If the gentleman, who is so fond of censuring the President for neglect of duty, wishes to know what he has done, let him read the public documents within his reach, and he will find that on the 7th of December—more than twenty days before the burning of the Caroline—he issued his orders, through the Secretary of State, commanding the district attorneys in the States bordering on Canada to prosecute with rigor all persons who should be found guilty of intermeddling in the affairs of that country. He will also find that on the same day, and through the same medium, he addressed the several Governors of those States, exhorting them to a like vigilance. And those Governors severally issued proclamations. So that the peace and harmony of the two nations would have remained unbroken, if proclamations could have been of any avail. But this is not all that the President did to preserve the peace. When informed by the mayor of Buffalo that Mackenzie was beating up for recruits in that place, and when he learned also that disturbances of a like character were going on in other places, he immediately ordered the United States attorneys of the adjoining districts to repair forthwith to the scenes where those illegal transactions were said to be in progress; and he also placed at the disposal of these law officers all the custom-house officers in their vicinity. But I have still one further proof; and one which I presume will be conclusive with the gentleman from New York, as it is British proof. I have the testimony of Lord Palmerston before the House of Commons, in which he expresses his entire satisfaction that the American government were doing all in their power to preserve the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Surely, the gentleman who has read us the letter of the half-convicted, though knighted felon, Allan McNab, to criminate the American President, will receive such testimony as that of Lord Palmerston in his vindication.—And now, Mr. Speaker, with these proofs of Mr. Van Buren's vigilance before me, I take upon myself to say that the charge of the gentleman from New York is without the slightest foundation in truth; that it is but the sickly offspring of his own fevered imagination.

When the proposition to restore the fine to Gen Jackson came up in 1843, Gen. Butler made the most effective speech delivered on the occasion. It was listened to by both parties in the House of Representatives with breathless attention. When he ceased, a tumultuous congratulation followed, which evinced the high pleasure it produced upon the members. We will give a single extract from this speech, in which, as well as in the preceding one, the same traits of character and principle are evinced—patriotism, fidelity to his friends, and bold defence of the democracy against all assailants:

Mr. SPEAKER: Although there is, perhaps, not a gentleman around me less in love with the music of his own voice within these walls, than I with mine, yet there are occasions—and this is one of them—on which I do not feel myself at liberty to follow the natural bent of my own inclination. It is known to you, sir, and to many others in this hall, that I belonged to the southern army commanded by Gen. Jackson, in the years 1814 and 1815. It will, therefore, be presumed, and correctly presumed, that I am somewhat familiar with the prominent facts and circumstances which led to the declaration and enforcement of martial law, and for which the fine proposed to be remitted by the bill now under consideration was inflicted. It is also known to you, sir—at least it is well known to my constituents—that I have ever been the warm personal and political friend of that distinguished gentleman. Nay, sir, that I was once, but not then, a member of his military family. Under all these circumstances, were I to remain silent, and listen to such a debate as that to which this subject has given rise, there could be but one of two opinions formed as to the cause of that silence. It would either be said that I deemed the conduct of Gen. Jackson utterly indefensible, or that I shrunk from that defence. Neither of them shall be said in advance, whatever else may be said when I shall have taken my seat.

What, sir, is the proposition before us?—Simply to restore to Gen. Jackson the amount of a fine, inflicted, as he contends, for the performance of an act of imperative duty, and one essential to the service of the country—And yet, sir, I see with equal pain and surprise that this simple proposition, which ought to depend upon truth and justice alone, is fast assuming, if it has not already assumed, a decided party character. I am asked, on my right and on my left, why the democratic party did not pass such a law when in power? Do gentlemen who make this inquiry wish to leave the inference that the democratic party have shrunk from doing so? This no one does or can believe. Why should this be peculiarly a democratic measure? Had the whigs no part in the defence of New Orleans? Were none of them, or none of their friends there? If they cherish no proud recollections of that glorious defence, and are willing to yield up all to the democratic party, then, indeed, there might be some pretence for making this a party question. But, sir, I know it is far otherwise; I know that every patriot in the land feels his heart bound prouder within him, as his eye falls on that immortal page in his country's history; and he feels that such achievements are a nation's, not a party's wealth.—Still I hear the question repeated on all sides, "why is this measure forced upon a whig Congress?" It may be, sir, for the express purpose of affording that party the opportunity to prove to the world that justice and magnanimity are still to be found in its ranks; or it may be for precisely the opposite reason. I understand, however, it has been done in obedience to the voice of public sentiment—acting, no doubt, on the known wishes of Gen'l Jackson to be released from a fine which he believes unjust, and therefore, and therefore only, oppressive. If my wish were to make political capital, and I could consent to resort to such a measure for such a purpose, nothing could please me more than to witness the party bias attempted to be given to it. Sir, will your party, with all its knowledge and talents, never have the wisdom to appreciate the American people? Lay this question before them in your next canvass, and you will at least learn that ingratitude and injustice to those who have freely periled their lives in defence of their country form no part of their character.

Before I proceed farther upon the merits of the question under consideration, permit me to say a few words in reply to part of the speech of the venerable gentleman [Mr. Adams]—not on its merits. I will first read from the Globe's report of that speech the following paragraph:

"Rumors were afloat—he could not, of course, vouch for their truth—that the great presidential question between the various divisions of the democratic party was to be ultimately decided by General Jackson himself It seemed to be given out that he was to be the president of the national democratic convention; and who knew what the result would be? Such were the rumors which were afloat. From what the House had seen, it was clear that all the divisions of the party were humble suitors for the good-will or neutrality of Gen. Jackson. He did not expressly assign the paragraph in the message of the President to that purpose. The President alone knew what were his motives; and, therefore, he (Mr. A.) would not say that this was a bid in the great auction. If it was, however, a bid, he would say that it was not a very good one. He thought the 'war-worn veteran' would say that such a bid won't do. At any rate, he wished to have the trial made, by putting the bill in precisely the same terms recommended by the President, in order to see whether the 'war-worn veteran' would take it."

Now, sir, I will not pretend to decide what influence Gen. Jackson may have in future president making. It is, however, well known—and to none better than the venerable gentleman [Mr. Adams] himself—that the old hero, in his day, was esteemed a most capital *president-breaker*. And even if it were true that, in one character, he has drawn support to this bill, no one can doubt that, in the other, he has excited against it a most deadly and unrelenting opposition. That the gentleman [Mr. Adams] cannot consistently oppose it on the usual ground—the unwarrantable assumption of power—is manifest from the fact, that he has himself most triumphantly vindicated the same general from a similar exercise of power, on the ground of necessity, and in a much more questionable case. We are, therefore, to seek elsewhere for that gentleman's opposition; nor is it difficult to find. Had Gen. Jackson retired to private life at the close of his military career—had he but worn meekly those honors which he won proudly, he might have gone down the vale of years followed by the prayers and blessings of all; his laurels growing fresher and greener at every step of his pilgrimage, until standing, as he now does, on the brink of the grave, they would have caught a bright reflection of the world beyond it. This bill would then have passed on its merits, and passed by acclamation. But, sir, he dared do otherwise. He dared throw his tall, straight shadow across the crooked path of mad ambition. He dared resist that combination, trick, and jugglery, by which a federal dynasty was foisted upon a free country. He dared appeal—and appeal successfully—from the people's servants to the people themselves. And, above all, sir, he dared strike to dust a corrupt moneyed monopoly, alike essential in every age and country to the existence of such a dynasty. This, sir, is the front of his offending—this has arrayed party vengeance against this bill.

The venerable gentleman has also spoken of the sale of the office of President at public auction; and seems emulous to succeed my friend from Indiana, [Mr. Thompson,] who, a few days since, gave us a most amusing display of his talents as congressional auctioneer. This new auctioneer, too, has thought fit to change his rooms from the White House to the Hermitage. Now, sir, as we have learned from the venerable gentleman [Mr. Adams] the "rumor" that one ex-President is to dispose of the democratic interest in the next election of Chief Magistrate, it is but fair to presume—from "rumor," of course—that the other ex-President may have some little influence in disposing of the whig interest in the same office; and, if so, in requital for his important information, on the veritable authority of "rumor," I would advise him, by all means, when that interest is disposed of, to adhere to the good old "rumored" precedent of 1824—or perhaps, sir, sealed proposals will suit quite as well.

Whether I ought to take any, or what notice I ought to take of the groveling anecdote of the traitor Arnold, applied by the venerable ex-President [Mr. Adams] to an old successful competitor for the first office in the world, long after that competitor had quitted the political arena forever, is a matter of much doubt. I will simply say of this attack, that it is of but too close affinity with that made by the notorious Knight of Gadshill on the soldier corpse of the gallant Percy—and will be felt about as much.

"The victory of New Orleans undoubtedly was a ground of high glory, not only to the individual who was at the head of our forces, but of glory to the nation itself. But, on account of that victory, were they to sanction acts which, in the pamphlet referred to by the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Underwood,] were argued to be treason; and were they not only to sanction, but to reward those acts on that ground? It reminded Mr. A. of an anecdote which he heard many years ago respecting General Arnold—a man very celebrated in the war of our revolution. After his exploits in this country, (which were of two characters,) he went to England; and there, being an object of contempt to everybody he saw, and particularly to every American, he still sought the company of Americans who visited England at the close of the war, and in the course of a conversation he had with an American with whom he had been acquainted in this country before his treason and treachery, he asked him what the Americans would have done with him if they had caught him instead of Andre, or if Andre had been delivered up (as was proposed) for the purpose of having him? Said the American, 'They would have buried that leg which was mutilated in their service with the honors of war, and they would have hung you for the remainder of your body.' That was the sort of justice which, comparatively speaking, would be more proper than that of his colleague, which was to reward General Jackson for imprisoning a judge because he had won the battle of New-Orleans."

I will now, sir, (if I can be pardoned by the House for this, to me, most unpleasant digression,) turn to what I conceive the true merits of the question—the propriety of the declaration and enforcement of martial law, by Gen'l Jackson at New Orleans. When I speak of martial law, I will not be understood as meaning the law establishing rules and articles for the government of the army of the U. States. That law is at all times in force, and acquires no new power from a simple declaration of that fact. I mean that martial law of paramount control, as it is understood in all countries, and which may not unaptly be denied "the common law of camps," springing out of, and commensurate with, the exigencies of armies in the field—exigencies which cannot be foreseen, and therefore cannot be guarded against in advance, by fixed legislation. That Gen. Jackson had the constitutional power formally to declare or enforce such a law—to supercede the civil for such military rule—I shall not contend for him; nor has he ever so contended for himself. If his justification is to be found at all—and that it is, I have no doubt—it must be sought for amidst the dangers and difficulties by which he found himself surrounded. I know, sir, there are some who would fain persuade the world that no alternative, however direful, can justify, or even excuse, a resort to such a course. I have now a pamphlet before me, signed "A Kentuckian," written with some ability, in which the author labors to enforce this doctrine. A single and very short paragraph from this work will serve to show his position:

"The great national interest with us—the great point of discipline—is, and ever must be, implicit and devoted obedience to the law."

Based on this dogma, he labors to prove that, while Gen. Jackson was whipping the British, he was, in fact, levying war against his own country—because he took the necessary measures to suppress mutiny and treason in his own camp!—and winds up by saying, "'Tis plain, unmitigated treason."

Who this learned gentleman is, I do not care to know. From his unsparing bitterness, he might well be taken for some political renegade, vainly attempting to win the confidence of his new friends, by assailing the leader of his old ones. Certain I am he is no soldier, and knows nothing of the hardships or casualties of war. If he did, he would also know that an army rarely marches by day, or halts by night, without necessarily breaking some law, or trampling on some right. It is more than probable this gentleman is some judge, or ex-judge, who, wrapping himself in his robes of office, and hugging to his heart this darling Utopia, "implicit obedience," fondly imagines he can convince the American people that it were infinitely better New Orleans had been sacked and burnt, than saved by martial law. This is but the doctrine attempted to be inculcated in the pamphlet referred to, when carried into practice; and, whatever may be thought of it now, I have no doubt it would have been received with acclamation by the entire British army at the time. In this shape, then, let it go before the world I, at least, will waste no argument to prove its folly or its falsity.

In 1844 the same experiment was made with Butler's popularity to carry the State for the democracy, as had succeeded in his congressional district. He was nominated as the democratic candidate for governor by the 8th of January convention; and there is good ground to believe that he would have been chosen over his estimable whig competitor, Governor Owsley, but for the universal conviction throughout the State that the defeat of Mr. Clay's party, by the choice of a democratic governor in August, would have operated to injure Mr. Clay's prospects throughout the Union in the presidential election which followed immediately after, in November. With Mr. Clay's popularity, and the activity of all his friends—with the State pride so long exalted by the aspiration of giving a President to the Union—more eagerly than ever enlisted against the democracy, Col. Butler diminished the whig majority from twenty thousand to less than five thousand.

The late military events with which Major General Butler has been connected—in consequence of his elevation to that grade in 1846, with the view to the command of the volunteers raised to support Gen. Taylor in his invasion of Mexico—are so well known to the country, that minute recital is not necessary. He acted a very conspicuous part in the severe conflict at Monterey, and had, as second in command under Gen. Taylor, his full share in the arduous duties and responsibilities incurred in that important movement. The narrative of Major Thomas, senior assistant adjutant general of the army in Mexico, and hence assigned by Gen. Taylor to the staff of Gen. Butler, reports so plainly and modestly the part which Gen. Butler performed in subjecting the city, that it may well stand for history. This passage is taken from it: "The army arrived at their camp in the vicinity of Monterey, about noon, September 19. That afternoon the General endeavored by personal observation to get information of the enemy's position. He, like Gen. Taylor, saw the importance of gaining the road to Saltillo, and fully favored the movement of Gen. Worth's division to turn their left, &c. Worth marched Sunday, September 20, for this purpose; thus leaving Twiggs's and Butler's divisions with Gen Taylor. Gen. Butler was also in favor of throwing his division across the St. John's river, and approaching the town from the east, which was at first determined upon This was changed, as it would leave but one, and perhaps the smallest division, to guard the camp and attack in front. The 20th, the General also reconnoitred the enemy's position. Early the morning of the 21st, the force was ordered out to create a diversion in favor of Worth, that he might gain his position; and before our division came within long range of the enemy's principal battery, the foot of Twiggs's division had been ordered down to the northeast side of the town, to make an armed reconnoisance of the advanced battery, and to take it if it could be done without great loss. The volunteer division was scarcely formed in rear of our howitzer and mortar battery—established the night previous, under cover of a rise of ground—before the infantry sent down to the northeast side of the town became closely and hotly engaged; the batteries of that division were sent down, *and we were then ordered to support the attack.* Leaving the Kentucky regiment to support the mortar and howitzer battery, the General rapidly put in march, by a flank movement, the other three regiments, moving for some one and a half or two miles under a heavy fire of round shot. As further ordered, the Ohio regiment was detached from Quitman's brigade, and led by the General (at this time accompanied by Gen. Taylor) into the town. Quitman carried his brigade directly on the battery first attacked, and gallantly carried it. Before this, however, as we entered the suburbs, the chief engineer came up and advised us to withdraw, as the object of the attack had failed; and if we moved on, we must meet with great loss. The General was loath to fall back without consulting with Gen. Taylor, which he did do—The General being but a short distance off. As we were withdrawing, news came that Quitman had carried the battery, and Gen. Butler led the Ohio regiment back to the town at a different point. In the street we became exposed to a line of batteries on the opposite side of a small stream, and also from a *tete de pont* (bridge-head) which enfiladed us. Our men fell rapidly as we moved up the street to get a position to charge the battery across the stream. Coming to a cross street, the General reconnoitred the position, and, determining to charge from that point, sent me back a short distance to stop the firing, and advance the regiment with the bayonet. I had just left him, when he was struck in the leg, being on foot, and was obliged to leave the field."

"On entering the town, the General and his troops became at once hotly engaged at short musket rage. He had to make his reconnoisances under heavy fire. This he did unflinchingly, and by exposing his person—on one occasion passing through a large gateway into a yard, which was entirely open to the ememy. When he was wounded, at the intersection of the two streets, he was exposed to a cross-fire of musketry and grape."

"In battle the General's bearing was truly that of a soldier; and those under him felt the influence of his presence. He had the entire confidence of his men."

The narrative of Major Thomas continues:

"When Gen. Taylor wen on his expedition to Victoria, in December, he placed Gen. Butler in command of the troops left on the Rio Grande, and at the stations from the river on to Saltillo—Worth's small division of regulars being at the latter place. Gen. Wool's column had by this time reached Parras, one hundred or more miles west of Saltillo. Gen Butler had so far recovered from his wound as to walk a little and take exercise on horseback, though with pain to his limb. One night (about the 19th December) an express came from Gen Worth at Saltillo, stating that the Mexican forces were advancing in large numbers from San Luis de Potosi, and that he expected to be attacked in two days. His division, all told, did not exceed 1,500 men, if so many, and he asked reinforcements. The General remained up during the balance of the night, sent off the necessary couriers to the rear for reinforcements, and had the 1st Kentucky and the 1st Ohio foot, then encamped three miles from town, in the place by daylight; and these two regiments, with Webster's battery, were encamped that night ten miles on the road to Saltillo. This promptness enabled the General to make his second day's march of twenty-two miles in good season, and to hold the celebrated pass of Los Muertos, and check the enemy should have attacked Gen. Worth on that day and obliged him to avacuate the town. Whilst on the next and last day's march, the General received notice that the reported advance of the enemy was untrue. Arriving at the campground, the General suffered intense pain from his wound, and slept not during the night.—This journey, over a rugged, mountainous road, and the exercise he took in examining the country for twenty miles in advance of Saltillo, caused the great increase of pain now experienced."

The Major's account then goes on to relate Gen. Butler's proceedings while in command of all the forces after the junction of Generals Worth and Wool—his dispositions to meet the threatened attack of Santa Anna—the defences created by him at Saltillo, and used during the attack at Buena Vista in dispersing Minon's forces—his just treatment of the people of Saltillo, with the prudent and effectual precausions taken to make them passive in the event of Santa Anna's approach. It concludes by stating that all apprehensions of Santa Anna's advance subsiding, Gen. Butler returned to meet Gen. Taylor at Monterey, to report the condition of affairs; and the latter, having taken the command at Saltillo, transmitted a leave of absence to Gen Butler, to afford opportunity for the cure of his wound.

This paper affords evidence of the kind feeling which subsisted between the two generals during the campaign; and this sentiment was strongly evinced by Gen. Butler, on his arrival in Washington, where he spoke in the most exalted terms of the leader under whom he served.

In person, Gen. Butler is tall, straight, and handsomely formed; exceedingly active and alert. His mien is inviting—his manners graceful—his gait and air military—his countenance frank and pleasing—the outline of his features of the aquiline cast, thin and pointed in expression—the general contour of his head is Roman.

The character of Gen. Butler in private life is in fine keeping with that exhibited in his public career. In the domestic circle, care, kindness, assiduous activity in anticipating the wants of all around him—readiness to forego his own gratifications to gratify others, have become habits growing out of his affections. His love makes perpetual sunshine at his home. Among his neighbors, liberality, affability, and active sympathy, mark his social intercourse, and unbending integrity and justice all his dealings. His home is one of unpretending simplicity. It is too much the habit in Kentucky, with stern and fierce men, to carry their personal and political ends with a high hand. Gen. Butler, with all the masculine strength, courage, and reputation, to give success to attempts of this sort, never evinced the slightest disposition to indulge the power; whilst his well-known firmness always forbade such attempts on him. His life has been one of peace with all men, except the enemies of his country.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,

OF NEW JERSEY.

CAPITAL $200.000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.

A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*

May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

To Planters!

THE subscribers have received a large stock of heavy Plantation Cloths, consisting in part of Linen Burlaps and heavy Russia Oznaburgs; striped and plain Cotton Oznaburgs; blue Denims and Drills; Columbian, Marlborough and Monterey stripes. Also, heavy English, French, and American Cottonades, which will be sold at a very small advance on New York cost.

M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

10 BALES Blue and White Spun Cotton.

[M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!—25 barrels New York Whiskey, in store; 10 do Brandy; 5 do Gin; 5 do Rum. For sale by

a21 WM A GWYER.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

now opened under the superintendance of

ALFRED ALDERMAN.

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only A SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health.

ALEX. SMITH,

Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HOSE, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,

CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.

A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash.*

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 21, 1848.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at the last Term of New Hanover County Court, an Inspector of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS takes this method to inform those persons who may have any business in the above line to be transacted, that he will at all times be pleased to receive their custom. He hopes, by strict attention to business entrusted to him, that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Orders addressed to him from the country promptly attended to. J. E. BUNTING.

March 24, 1848—[28-3m

COFFEE.

50 bags Coffee. For sale by

m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to

Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

WHITE LEAD.

A fine lot of Pure Extra, and No. 1 White Lead in Oil. For sale by

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

m12 Druggists and Chemists.

MARBLE YARD,

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him. together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed. S. R. FORD

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848—[35-tf

RAPHAEL'S

PATENT ELASTIC BANDS,

Warranted not to be affected by the Cold or Heat of the various Seasons or Climates.

THESE RINGS or BANDS are used instead of Tape or String, for holding Papers and Parcels of every description.

One of these Rings is instantly placed round a packet of papers, a roll of maps, prints, music, &c., holding the same firmly and securely, saving the time and trouble of tying, yet allowing of very great addition or reduction without any loss of compactness.

They are well adapted for Garters, (a size being selected which requires little stretching;) also for the waist and different parts of the body; Surgical bandages, and for a variety of Surgical and manufacturing purposes.

These Bands are also very suitable for fastening the covers of preserve and pickle jars, bottles, &c.

In addition to the above, there is a great variety of uses, too numerous to mention, for which these Bands may be applied with advantage, and new applications will constantly suggest themselves when in use.

Sold by L. H. PIERCE, Bookseller, Wilmington, N. C. [29-3m]

New Spring MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. BRAMLET respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that she has just received from the North her SPRING and SUMMER stock of MILLINERY and STAPLE GOODS. Her stock has been laid in with great care, and comprises the largest assortment ever before offered in this market. Her goods are offered for sale at lower rates than similar articles can be bought at any other Millinery Store in the place. She deems it unnecessary to state in an advertisement the various articles she has for sale, but respectfully invites those in want of any article in the Millinery line to give her a call at her store on Front near Market street, and examine her goods before purchasing elsewhere.

March 31, 1848—[29-tf

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES,* all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do Bailey's Syrup Do Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.

consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHLOROFORM:

A pure article, always kept.

CONGRESS WATER;

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

LAMP SHADES & WICKS:

In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merch